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Unions Call Nationwide Walkouts Today  
**Strikes Widespread in Spain**  
After Assassination of 4 Reds

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Jan. 25 (NYT).—Thousands of workers struck today in Madrid and Barcelona to protest a wave of violence that has taken six lives in Madrid in the last 48 hours and spread a mood of deep fear. An alliance of leftist labor unions called for nationwide, peaceful work stoppages tomorrow.

With the conviction building in political circles that a violent rightist campaign was afoot to undermine Spain's progress toward representative institutions, the police reportedly arrested 24 rightists in connection with the assassination last night of four Communists in a labor office here.

Among those detained were said to be seven Argentinians, three Cubans, an Englishman, two Australians, a Colombian and a Lebanese. There have been persistent reports in the press about operations of the so-called Fascist International in Spain.

Yesterday, the police detained Jorge Cesaraky, an Argentine who has conspicuous connections to a neo-Fascist Spanish organization called New Force as well as to right-wing Peronism in his home country.

"We find ourselves before a plan to attempt to destabilize the state," declared the liberal daily El Pais in a front-page editorial that reflected a good deal of the thinking among politicians. The paper charged that Spanish rightists "want to appeal for a military coup" and "prevent free and peaceful elections that will reflect through the ballot box what this country really wants."

Officers Confer  
In Madrid, a number of high-ranking military officers were reported to have conferred on the crisis. The focus shifted suddenly to the military yesterday when terrorists kidnapped Lt. Gen. Emilio Villacampa, 64-year-old former army chief of staff.

An obscure, purportedly leftist organization called the Oct. 1 Anti-Fascist Resistance has claimed responsibility—and been blamed by the police—for the kidnapping. Since Dec. 11, the same group has apparently held Antonio Maria de Oriol y Urquijo, an ultrarightist former justice minister, but the timing of its actions has aroused suspicion that it might be a disguised rightist group.

Premier Adolfo Suarez, who is scheduled to leave tomorrow on a trip to the Middle East, met today with Cabinet colleagues, but it was not clear whether he would leave as planned.

Last night's assassinations of two Communist lawyers and an employee at their Madrid labor office stirred nationwide protests by legal groups and strikes and work stoppages in the industrial belt around Madrid and in Barcelona, where the Communist labor movement is strong.

The lawyers were identified as Enrique Valdemar Ibañez and Luis Javier Beneyides and the secretary as Angel Rodriguez. Five other Communist lawyers were gravely wounded in the assault in the third-floor office in the Alcala section, and one of them, Javier Sagullo, died of his wounds today.

According to one survivor, two men, both in their mid-20s, entered the office, ripped out his telephone connections, asked for a transport worker who was not there, and then opened fire with submachine guns muffled by silencers.

The killings—which followed the murder of a student by ultrarightists Sunday and the death of a young woman demonstrator who was hit in the head yesterday by a police smoke-bomb canister—were the most spectacular act of political violence in Spain for some time.

Calling for tomorrow's work stoppages, the Communist-dominated Workers' Commissions blamed the sudden eruption of violence on "the ultra armed bands, denounced so often, but always acting with the same impunity."

"The scope of the provocation," continued the statement, "makes it patent that there is an authentic plot of ample dimensions and complexities, which aims at a return of Fascist forms of power."

The statement called on the working class to "observe general strikes and peaceful work stoppages and avoid actions that can lead to provocations and confrontations."

However, there was fear that the splintering of parties to the left of the Communists—which last night covered the walls of Madrid's subways with angry demands for "popular tribunals to judge the Fascists"—might end up in the streets.

The imminence of further demonstrations (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

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After Smith Rejection

**Crosland Sees Marxist Risk**  
If Rhodesia Talks Collapse

LONDON, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—Armed Marxist intervention in Rhodesia could become more likely with a final breakdown of negotiations for black majority rule, Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland told Parliament today.

"They will be armed and they will not necessarily be from Africa," Mr. Crosland said.

He was reporting to the House of Commons on yesterday's rejection by Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia of British proposals for transition to majority rule in the breakaway colony.

Mr. Crosland's aides stressed that he had no independent evidence on this subject. However, in reply to House members, Mr. Crosland did say that the possibility of Soviet and Cuban intervention was a dominant factor in the Rhodesian situation.

How to Geneva Talks  
Earlier, in Parliament, Mr. Crosland said: "Mr. Smith has claimed that our proposals would have led to chaos and Marxist rule. But if there is such a risk it is much more likely to be created by his rejection of these proposals."

Mr. Crosland expressed deep disappointment at this latest failure, the fifth time such negotiations had broken down since Rhodesia declared its independence in November, 1965.

This latest Rhodesian rebuff destroyed any immediate chance of recovering the Geneva conference on Rhodesia, adjourned last December.

Mr. Crosland noted that Mr. Smith claimed to have left the door open to a resumption of the Geneva conference by signifying willingness to implement the original proposals put to him last September by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

"But it was clear from an early stage of the conference that the [black] nationalist delegations could not agree to accept these proposals as a basis for negotiations," Mr. Crosland said.

Cuban Training Reported  
LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 25 (AP).—Black Rhodesian nationalist sources said today that Cuban advisers are training guerrillas for the war against Rhodesia's white minority regime.

The sources said the Cubans, apparently from nearby Angola, are training fighters of the Zimbabwe People's Army (ZIPA), the military arm of the Patriotic Front led by Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe. Zimbabwe is the black nationalist name for Rhodesia.

An estimated 12,000 to 15,000 Cuban troops remained in Angola after helping a Marxist-oriented nationalist group seize power there last year. Mugabe, who also has a Marxist government, is the primary base for guerrilla operations against Rhodesia.

The government-owned Zambia Daily Mail said in an editorial today that Mr. Smith's rejection of the British peace plan "means a bloody racial war in southern Africa that will certainly unleash a seething cauldron of ... racial hate."

The Zambian government of President Kenneth Kaunda has provided support for the Rhodesian guerrillas and is one of five so-called "front-line" black African countries trying to oust the white regime in Salisbury.

"We now have a hot war before us and the best [the] people of Africa can do, especially those in the frontline countries, is to brace themselves to win and to convince the enemy that we shall bury him, not him to bury us," the editorial said.

U.S. Backs U.K. Proposals  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (UPI).—The State Department announced today that the Carter administration regards as "an acceptable basis for negotiations" the British proposals for the transition to majority rule in Rhodesia.

Department spokesman Frederick Brown said the United States would continue to play "a helpful role in seeking a solution of the Rhodesian problem."

**Mitterrand Tops**  
Giscard in Poll

PARIS, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand would have a slight edge over President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in a presidential election if it were held today, an opinion poll showed here.

The poll, published by the weekly news magazine Nouvel Observateur, showed that 33 per cent of the electorate would vote for Mr. Mitterrand and 32 per cent for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in a first-round ballot.

Candidate Jacques Chirac, a former prime minister, got 18 per cent and Communist party chief Georges Marchais 17 per cent.

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**Mondale Presses Schmidt on A-Sale,**  
Asks He Match U.S. Economic Push

By David S. Broder and Michael Geller  
BONN, Jan. 25 (WP).—Vice President Mondale pressed Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today to expand his country's economic growth and curb its sale of nuclear technology.

He said prospects for a "final solution" of the proliferation question—symbolized by West Germany's contract to sell nuclear-fuel enrichment and reprocessing equipment to Brazil—were "much enhanced" by this afternoon's talks.

But no specific agreements were announced on that question or on the issue created by the Carter administration's desire to see Mr. Schmidt adopt a "stimulus package" equivalent in size to the one President Carter is recommending for the United States.

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Over Subway Bombing Charge  
**Sakharov Is Warned by Prosecutor**

By Peter Osmon

MOSCOW, Jan. 25 (WP).—Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet physicist and Nobel Peace Prize winner, was summoned to the state prosecutor's office today and warned that he faces criminal charges unless he ceases his "hostile and slanderous" activities.

Sergei Gusev, deputy chief prosecutor of the Soviet Union, singled out Mr. Sakharov's statements on Jan. 14 which suggested that an explosion in a Moscow subway the weekend before had been an act of provocation by "regressive organs" which intended to use it as an excuse to crack down on dissidents.

In that statement, Mr. Sakharov said he had been particularly alarmed by a report from Victor Louis, a Soviet journalist who writes occasionally for the London Evening News, which said

that the explosion was caused by a "terrorist bomb." The physicist asserted that the only weapon used by the dissidents was public discussion and truthful information.

Mr. Gusev demanded that Mr. Sakharov issue a retraction of his remarks but the physicist said he refused to do so. "I acknowledged that my statement was sharp," Mr. Sakharov told newsmen at his apartment tonight, "but it was necessitated by the sharp nature of the situation."

Confirmed by Tass  
The Soviet news agency Tass later confirmed Mr. Sakharov's account of the warning saying: "It has been officially told to Sakharov that such slanderous activities are inadmissible to the future and it was explained that if he disregarded the warning he would be brought to account in accordance with the U.S.S.R.'s legislation."

The maximum sentence for "circulation of slanderous fabrications" is seven years with an additional internal exile of five years. But the prosecutor apparently stopped short of saying definitely that Mr. Sakharov would be charged.

This was not, moreover, the first time that so strong a warning had been given to the physicist. In August, 1973, he was cautioned against passing on information of a "frankly anti-Soviet character." That session was followed by an extended campaign of vilification of Mr. Sakharov in the Soviet press which ended without further action being taken.

Since the explosion Jan. 8, three people—a friend of the Sakharov family, a former politician—were gravely wounded in the assault in the third-floor office in the Alcala section, and one of them, Javier Sagullo, died of his wounds today.

**South Africa: The Divided House**

**Housing Is a Tool of Apartheid's Architects**

By Jim Hoagland

Second in a Series

JOHANNESBURG (WP).—Lis Magopa's ticket to the uncertain pleasures of the most affluent life that blacks are supposed to find in South Africa's cities came with the secretarial course she completed a year ago.

Right and honorable, her wedding chosen with a flair and confidence uncommon in a country of dowdy-dressing working women, the 23-year-old secretary now earns six times as much as her mother, an uneducated widow who gets \$35 a month as a full-time maid for a white family.

Despite her financial breakthrough and the new clothes bought in celebration, Miss Magopa continues to dress each morning by lantern light in a 12-foot-by-9-foot combination bedroom-living room she shares with two sisters. Her mother and another younger sister sleep in the only other room.

"I could earn 600 times as much as my mother and I would still be assigned to that house, which has no electricity or indoor toilet. Around it live a doctor, a policeman, a teacher and a garbage man," she says with bitterness.

Money Isn't Everything  
Money isn't everything for urbanized black South Africans.

When it comes to determining where they live or who their neighbors are, it isn't anything.

Across the Soweto housing compound where Miss Magopa lives, patients line up between a Mercedes limousine and a large house trailer parked in front of the clinic of one of Soweto's most successful and wealthy physicians.

He owns a luxury speedboat that he keeps in the country and other symbols of material distinction—and the sleeps in the trailer in the yard.

Recently divorced, he turned over to his former wife the house they had been assigned by the white bureaucracy that runs Soweto and the world's most restrictive system of official segregation. The physician's name went to the bottom of a list of 30,000 families seeking housing in Soweto, where 761 houses were built in the last full year of construction.

Tribal Origin  
The names are registered on index cards stacked in bins and color-coded by tribal origin rather than income levels or family size.

Recently, a clerk pulled a card filled in by a Zulu after the Zulu's marriage in 1971. Now, three children later, the family was being assigned a two-room house and could finally move out of the two-room dwelling of the bus driver's parents.

The bureaucrats who administer the system of discrimination and control known as apartheid—"separateness" in the Afrikaans language of the dominant white community—help keep long-standing tribal rivalries alive within the black majority by assigning urban housing on a tribal basis.

But the secretary, the doctor and the bus driver are members of a new tribe coalescing in the industrial centers of South Africa under the contradictory demands of a modern economy that needs their skills, and also apartheid's restrictions on their abilities to educate and house themselves and to use their labor and capital freely.

Binding Forces  
This small but influential black middle class shares common economic interests and educational backgrounds that outweigh the tribal loyalties and rural culture that were binding forces for previous African generations.

This elite escapes some of the familiar and harsher features of apartheid that have enflamed race relations here. The well-dressed Miss Magopa can frequently neglect to carry the "reference book" that less-well-dressed young laborers are jail-

ed for not carrying. The doctor can afford to lunch in the half-expensive Johannesburg hotels authorized to serve blacks. The bus driver can buy his house, although not the land on which it stands.

But it is still one of the world's most vulnerable elites, trapped between the government's skillful manipulation of an elusive carrot and a heavy stick to keep urban blacks divided and running, and the demands of its own children for more freedom.

"Many of the young men think I don't have to carry a pass like they do," said T. W. Kambele, an African educator who speaks out forcefully against apartheid. "Intellectuals in this society run a double danger."

Look After Yourself  
A Soweto woman whose business brings her into contact with whites asked her teen-age children to see her home through riot-torn Soweto after a business meeting in Johannesburg last August, and was told:

"Mama, if you're still talking to whites, you deserve to have your throat cut. You'll have to look after yourself."

Moderates of both races assumed that the middle class was an important bridge between black and white in attempts to evolve peacefully toward a multi-



racial society. Now, the sharp and specific frustrations of the middle class are feeding black nationalist sentiment and the urban uprisings which started last June that have shaken this white-ruled country at the tip of Africa.

The occasional comparisons of the black middle class here to the rising bourgeoisie that staged the French Revolution are clearly overstated; but much of the new political turbulence of South Africa flows from the black aspirations of this racial economic interest group, whose education and affluence are rising faster than the outlets available to it.

Other Ideas  
"Young people coming out of middle-class families have arrived at a stage where the basic struggle for survival is ended," said J. L. Sedie, one of South Africa's most respected African economists. "They want some-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)



United Press International

DOES A MAN DRESS TO SAY SOMETHING?—Vice President Mondale, in open-necked shirt, jeans and tennis shoes, conferring in his Bonn hotel yesterday with three advisers traveling with him on his world-circling trip.





ANTI-PRAGUE PROTEST IN VIENNA—A group sponsored by Amnesty International and whose members were identified as Austrian intellectuals, students and workers, demonstrated at the Czechoslovak National Tourist Agency in Vienna yesterday to protest harassment of Czechoslovaks who signed Charter 77, the human rights manifesto.

#### Medical-Histories Test in U.K.

### Patients Found More Candid To Computer Than to Doctor

LONDON, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—The patient set in his doctor's office, answering questions during a lengthy case-history interview.

"Is your father still alive?" he was asked.

"No," he replied.

"I'm sorry to hear that," the interviewer sympathized.

The patient, facing a computer's video screen and three buttons marked "yes," "no" and "I don't know," apparently did not stop to consider how a computer could feel distress over his father's death. He waited for the next question to appear on the screen.

The patient was taking part in a south London experiment to see whether computers could be used to relieve Britain's hard-pressed National Health Service doctors of the time-consuming chore of taking case histories.

The National Physical Laboratory lent the computer and organized the experiment in the offices of Dr. Geoffrey Dove, who is responsible for about 7,000 Health Service patients. About 2,000 of his patients change each year as people move in and out of his area.

The results of the experiment were surprising. Many patients appeared more willing to be frank with the computer than with the doctor. Some revealed intimate details of their sex lives.

Monitors among them were more willing to talk about how much they drank, according to a report in the journal *General Practitioner*.

"Do you have your husband?" the computer might ask. Then, after such a personal query, it would often add: "I hope these questions are not putting you off."

Such conversational gambits led many patients to report that they felt as though they were talking to the doctor himself, while one patient thought the doctor was running the machine from the next room.

The equipment, linked to a master computer on an expensive time-sharing basis, was programmed to follow patients' leads, getting deeper into areas suggested by their answers.

Questions followed previous answers logically, giving the system a great advantage over written questionnaires, in which a query often comes as a non sequitur.

In fact, the Physical Laboratory had sent a psychologist to Dr. Dove's office to sit in on his consultations for three months, learning about his interviewing style. The computer was then programmed to imitate this style.

Thus, Dr. Dove was able to study his interview technique and analyze his methods with patients.

Patients' Education

The interviews, which averaged 90 minutes, were also an educational experience for the patients, forcing them to pinpoint what they wanted to talk to the doctor about and giving them some terms with which to discuss it, General Practitioner said.

Dr. Dove found that there was a high correlation between a patient's need for psychological

2d Germ Worker Isolated in U.K.

LONDON, Jan. 25 (UPI).—Another worker at the British government's top-secret Porton Down Germ Research Center has been put in an isolation hospital as a precautionary measure after developing feverish symptoms, officials said.

The unidentified worker, a laboratory technician, worked in the Virology Department, which handles Marburg virus—the so-called green monkey disease. Six persons who had been in contact with him have accepted quarantine voluntarily.

The feverish worker was admitted Friday to the North London isolation hospital from which Porton Down scientist Geoffrey Platt was discharged a month ago after being cured of a Marburg-like disease that last year killed hundreds of persons in Africa.

Mr. Platt was successfully treated with a new serum.

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## Russia Vying For Shipping In East Asia

### Economic Beachheads Expanding in Area

By David A. Andelman

SINGAPORE, Jan. 25 (UPI).—The Soviet Union is quietly and efficiently entering the complex world of Far Eastern shipping, using many of the techniques it used effectively in penetrating banking, finance and real estate.

Employing a network of agents and joint venture partners in the major capitals of Asia, Soviet shipping lines and their Russian managers have acquired footholds in a number of enterprises ranging from rubber and tin through shipbuilding and repairing, while at the same time undercutting established shipping operations of Asia, Europe and North America.

Each week dozens of Soviet ships dock in ports from Yokohama and Hong Kong to Manila, Bangkok, Penang, Malaysia, and Singapore, while their land-based operators and partners cover the local communities for contracts, contacts and friends.

The Soviet Far Eastern fleet itself is really less than 10 years old, but it is only in the last few years that the operation has set up a network of regional bases designed to penetrate the local business establishment, and particularly the tight world of the overseas Chinese community that controls so much of the business and finance of Asia.

Singapore seems to have been the prototype of such operations, and the techniques the Russians developed here have been transplanted with minor variations to most of the other Asian centers where they are now operating.

Nearly eight years ago, when Soviet shipping officials decided to expand their small operations by trying to approach a leading Chinese rubber merchant and broker, Ng Que-lan, who had extensive contacts in the critical rubber industry in Singapore and throughout the business establishment in neighboring Malaysia.

It was a similar route to that taken by the Moscow Narodny Bank, which, opening its first Asian office in Singapore, three years later hired as manager a shadow Chinese banker, Teo Poh-kong, who also had extensive Malaysian and overseas Chinese business contacts.

It was an ideal arrangement from the start. The Russians had historically been all but frozen out of doing business in Malaysia, and now, within three years, by means of judicious partnerships, had managed to penetrate to the heart of the establishment of that country and Singapore as well.

Soviet ships now begin calling ever more frequently at the ports of Singapore and Penang. Generally able to undercut their competition, the Russians quickly took over much of the rubber transport between Southeast Asia and Europe, even the United States. They expanded rapidly into a broad range of other products and services, hauling tin from Penang, for instance.

Any move against Mr. Sakharov, who is the Soviet Union's most prominent dissident, is a serious matter for the Kremlin. More than any other individual, he has come to symbolize the struggle for human rights in Eastern Europe.

Austrian Offer Queried

VIENNA, Jan. 25 (UPI).—Czechoslovak Ambassador Karel Komarek asked the Austrian government today to reconsider its offer to grant asylum to dissidents, an Interior Ministry spokesman said.

Mr. Komarek called at the ministry to obtain official confirmation of the offer, made by Chancellor Bruno Kreisky last week, the spokesman said.

The move indicated Czechoslovakia may be considering the expulsion of some of the 300 signatories of the Charter 77 manifesto of democratic rights that was published in Western newspapers by critics of the Prague regime.

Mr. Kreisky said Austria would grant asylum to any of the signatories who desire it.

Czechoslovak authorities have arrested four dissidents, while others who signed the manifesto have been subjected to continual harassment and repeated detention by the police.

French Reds Object

PARIS, Jan. 25 (UPI).—The French Communist party denounced the Czechoslovak party for measures taken against the Charter 77 group.

French Communists said that police harassment and the arrest of members of the group was "a method of 'long abandonment'."

"The French Communist party condemns categorically a return to such methods," said a statement published in *L'Humanité*, the French party newspaper.

Swedish Leprosy Case

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 25 (AP).—The first case of leprosy in Sweden in this century has been reported in the southern city of Malmoe. Doctors today said a man who had carried the disease home with him from Africa was treated successfully. There was no risk of contamination.

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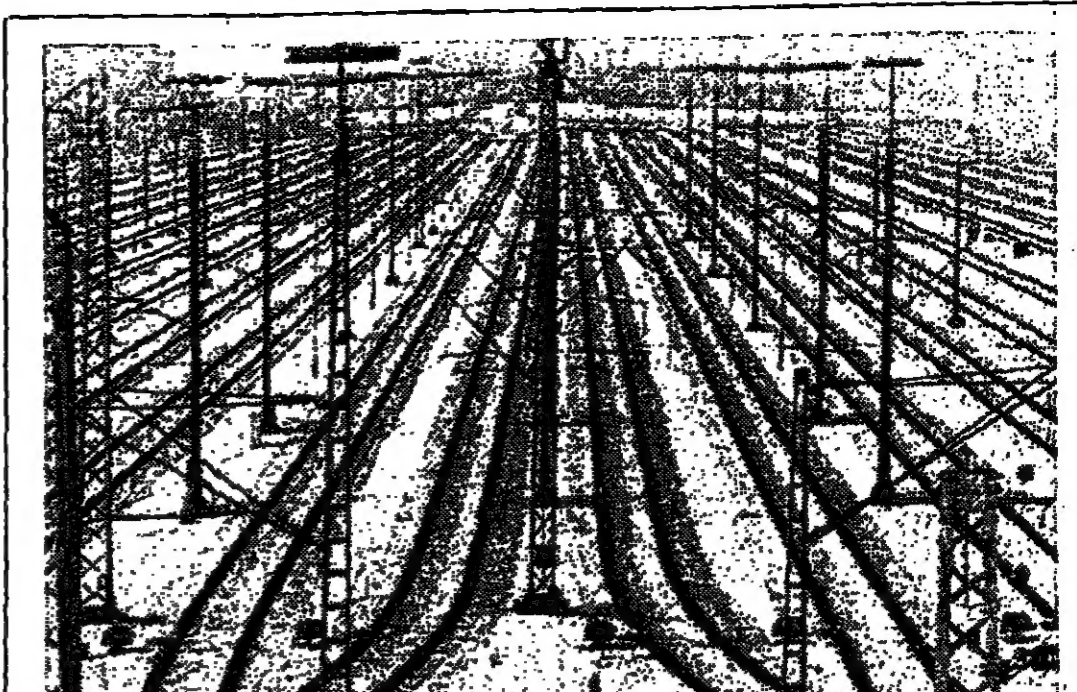
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BUSY PLACE-TO-BE—Europe's biggest freight car switching yard is under construction at Maschen, West Germany, near Hamburg. The project costs about \$380 million; when completed, it will handle 11,000 cars on 200 miles of track.

## Ex-Aide of Egyptair Accused Of Taking Boeing Kickbacks

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Jan. 25 (UPI).—A former consultant to Egypt's national airline has been jailed on charges of receiving kickbacks from the Boeing Corp. to arrange the purchase of four 707 jets that the airline did not need.

Two former Cabinet ministers have been named as suspects in the case but have not been arrested. One of them, former Civil Aviation Minister Ahmed Nour, has told newspapers that he will turn over documents that incriminate other prominent personalities if he is prosecuted.

According to information made public by the state prosecutor, the consultant, Hilmy Shams, a former pilot, has admitted receiving \$150,000 from Boeing for his part in the 1972 transaction. Since his arrest early this month, he is said to have confessed and to have implicated others who received even more money.

No member of President Anwar Sadat's current Cabinet has been implicated in the affair, nor have any of his close advisers. But the scandal comes at a bad time for the President, contributing to the atmosphere of popular resentment against the government that boiled over into last week's food-price riots.

According to Prosecutor Anwar Habib, Egyptair's purchase of the four 707s was tainted in several ways. The airline paid Boeing \$11.5 million per plane at a time when the going rate was about \$10 million.

Higher Interest

The purchase was made with money borrowed through the investment house of Kaddafy Fawzi at a 10 percent interest when the going rate was about 5 percent. A 5 percent loan was available from other sources.

"Still more astonishing," says a report by Egypt's official news agency, is the fact that "when objections to the unjust terms of the contract were finally voiced, top officials forged the minutes of a meeting saying that the contract had been approved."

The report said that a former deputy premier and another former Cabinet member would be indicted along with Mr. Shams. It did not name them, but they have been identified in the press as Mr. Nour and Mohammed Abdallah Marzban, deputy premier at the time.

The latter has pointed out that the transaction was approved by the Cabinet, which apparently is technically correct. He has called for an independent inquiry by the People's Assembly (parliament), where questions about the Boeing deal were first raised nearly a year ago.

According to Mr. Habib, the combination of the high interest rate on the loan and the inflated price of the planes meant that Egyptair paid a total of \$83 million for aircraft it could have had for \$33 million, a loss the economically troubled airline could ill afford.

In addition, there were operating losses incurred by using the long-range intercontinental 707s on short hops for which the cheaper, smaller 727 would have been better suited. Egyptair has since purchased several 727s.

The prosecutor charges that Egyptair officials and independent consultants knew the 707s were inappropriate, but their recommendations were overridden by government officials who are now suspected of having enriched themselves in the deal.

IMF Weighs Decision

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—The International Monetary Fund has not yet reached a decision on Egypt's request for a \$140-million loan, informed sources said here today.

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IMF Weighs Decision

## China Hands Speculate on Teng Return

### Rumors Spread Fast; Alien's Maid Is Quoted

By Ross H. Munro

PEKING, Jan. 25.—A foreigner's Chinese maid last weekend declared or predicted—it's not quite clear because there were some language problems—that former Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping would be named first vice-chairman of the Communist party. The maid was soon being quoted around the world in a news story as a "confidential Chinese source."

Although they were ignorant of the story's origins, many foreignists both here and in Hong Kong then "covered" themselves by writing articles acknowledging the existence of "reports" that Mr. Teng would be named party first vice-chairman. Yesterday morning, the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry opened for business and quickly declared the story unfounded.

This episode may well reveal something about China's attitude toward journalism. But it also raises the question of Mr. Teng's future. A dynamic leader who was ousted from power last year by the military, has become an almost mythical figure of speculation among journalists and diplomats who task it is to understand what is going on in China.

No Guarantee

A sizable and powerful group of people in China clearly want Mr. Teng to again assert his administrative skills in a bureau. So it is likely that he will indeed return to a major party or government post in the near future. But it is not possible to go beyond that and declare without qualification that his early return to the center of power is guaranteed. There is still some evidence suggesting that such a decision has not yet been made.

All that is known with certainty is that a decision has been made to "rehabilitate" him—that is, to restore his good name in the ranks of the Communist party and to declare that he was not really a bad guy after all. Many references by officials to him as "comrade" make that clear. In addition, according to well-informed diplomats, Chinese citizens have been told at briefings recently that Mr. Teng will be rehabilitated. But these diplomats could not get any solid information about whether or when he will be given a major post.

Again, while the odds favor Mr. Teng's return to a public post of considerable power in the foreseeable future, the existence of evidence pointing in the other direction cannot be recognized. First of all, Mr. Teng's return around the major of Peking, who has been an outspoken critic of Mr. Teng, recently was attacked by name in posters put up by pro-Teng forces in central Peking. But last weekend, in the first collective leadership appearance this year, Mr. Wu showed up again in seventh place in the party hierarchy.

"Education Debate"

How Mr. Wu and Mr. Teng could coexist in the party hierarchy is difficult to understand. Although few foreigners are aware of it, it was Mr. Wu who went to Tsinghua University on Nov. 18, 1975, and officially launched the "education debate" that turned out to be a big part of the radical conspiracy aimed at Mr. Teng.

And it was Mr. Wu, presumably with the blessing of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, who declared his major speeches on Oct. 24 last Nov. 30 of last year that the criticism of Mr. Teng should continue. Yet, although it turned out to be Mr. Wu and not Mr. Teng who was criticized, it was Mr. Wu who appeared with the leadership last Sunday afternoon not Mr. Teng.

The other body of evidence that should prevent any unfounded predictions of Mr. Teng's imminent return to power comes from the official Chinese response to such predictions. The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry has, with unusual speed and firmness, sought to shut down news reports suggesting Mr. Teng's quick return. A Hong Kong report that he had been selected as premier was described as "totally groundless" and the first vice-chairman story as "unfounded."

Mr. Teng already has been rehabilitated once. He was "purged" during the Cultural Revolution of the 1960s and was rehabilitated in April, 1972.

2 The Globe and Mail, Toronto.

Asian Grouping Agrees on Trade

MANILA, Jan. 25 (UPI).—Economic Ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations have agreed to establish preferential trading arrangements among its members.

The agreement, announced at the conclusion of a three-day meeting, followed the announcement last week of a 10-per-cent tariff reduction on all products traded between Singapore and the Philippines.

The economic ministers agreed to recommend that their respective governments, which include Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand, negotiate their foreign ministers sign the basic agreement as soon as possible.

The Beasts of Bonn

BONN, Jan. 25 (UPI).—There are 525 sheep, 328 horses and 1,236 pigs within the city limits of the West German capital, the city information office reported.

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The Beasts of Bonn



## News Analysis

## Carter Goals on A-Tests Pose Questions

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (WP).—By setting peak goals for halting the arms race, President Carter has raised a formidable challenge for his own administration match words with action.

The President caught his own administration by surprise yesterday as dozens of questions immediately leaped out of his remarks on U.S.-Soviet nuclear policy in an interview with the Associated Press and United Press International.

A week ago, similar generalities the President-elect could be

answered with generalities, but not this week.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, officially entering the State Department with that title yesterday, faced the first barrage of newsmen's questions.

Mr. Vance said, in essence, that the Carter administration needed time to "complete our homework on this" before opening up discussions with the Soviet Union, "probably... around the end of March."

There are subjects on the U.S.-Soviet agenda, however, that may require much earlier decisions, at least decisions to postpone action.

Two interlocking treaties are

now pending before the Senate, signed but not ratified. They are a treaty signed in Moscow in July, 1974, to ban underground U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons tests larger than 150 kilotons. Accompanying it is a treaty to limit to the same level underground blasts of nuclear explosives for peaceful purposes, signed on May 23, 1976.

Apparent Parallel

Both treaties are controversial, criticized as being ineffectual. Mr. Carter has now reiterated his campaign commitment to eliminate "the testing of all nuclear devices, instantly and completely."

On its face, that may appear

to parallel a Soviet position that "nuclear weapons testing should be stopped everywhere, and by all."

But in fact the pending treaty to permit continued "peaceful" nuclear explosions was laboriously negotiated to fit Soviet insistence. The Soviet Union is continuing a program that the United States abandoned, to use nuclear blasts to alter the courses of rivers, throw up earthen dams, and dig canals.

Broader differences run through many of the views expressed by Mr. Carter and Soviet leaders, even though the declared goals appear similar.

Mr. Carter has reiterated his desire "to move very quickly" to a reduction in nuclear weapons, "even prior" to a new strategic arms limitation accord.

Mr. Carter suggested that "there would be a two-stage evolution," completing the new SALT II agreement and simultaneously bargaining with the Soviet Union over "reductions on atomic weapons."

Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, however, said on Jan. 18:

"The Soviet Union, naturally, is prepared to advance further in questions of limiting strategic armaments. But at first it is necessary to consolidate what has already been achieved, and to implement the (SALT) accord reached in Vladivostok," because the temporary U.S.-Soviet limit on offensive nuclear weapons expires in October.

## Ultimate Objective

To add "new questions to those that are being currently discussed," Mr. Brezhnev said, "will only further complicate and procrastinate the solution of the task in general."

Similarly, President Carter, like the Soviet leadership, has stated that his ultimate objective is to eliminate all nuclear weapons.

To move toward that goal which the Russians call "general and complete disarmament," the Soviet position is that all nations with nuclear might, especially China—the Soviet Union's ideological archrival—must be equally committed to disarm.

Mr. Carter, however, has suggested a different approach: starting with a U.S.-Soviet accord "for major reductions on atomic weapons," with the next step to be attempts to win agreement by China, France, Britain and other "atomic nations" to join the disarmament pact.

Secretary of State Vance, encountering a rash of questions over the Carter interview, was asked if President Carter was saying the United States would take "unilateral action," if necessary, to halt all nuclear testing.

Mr. Vance, apparently caught off guard, said "I do not know. We have not had a chance—he and I—to discuss that point."

In the day a spokesman said that the answer was "unambiguously no, we are not advocating unilateral halting to the testing."

## No Conflict

Another point clarified later in the day was whether there was a conflict between Mr. Carter's reference to receiving "an encouraging message" from the Soviet Union and Mr. Vance's denial that any new message was received.

A spokesman said afterward that there was "no conflict," Mr. Carter, the spokesman said, was referring to earlier statements by Soviet leaders that indicated a "high-level interest" in reaching new accords.

Questions also were raised about whether the President was declaring a major change in the U.S. position on the two longstanding obstacles to a SALT II accord. They are disagreements on counting the Soviet bomber known as Backfire and the U.S.-developed long-range missile, but instead was saying that these two subjects "would not be the issues that would block the SALT talks."

The President, it was said, "was asserting his determination to find appropriate and mutually acceptable solutions" to the disputed weapons systems.

A State Department spokesman said "there is no conflict between the two statements." Mr. Carter, the spokesman said, was not dismissing the two obstacles, but instead was saying that these two subjects "would not be the issues that would block the SALT talks."

In order to improve the cost ratio, the government's director for new sources of energy, Jean-Claude Coll, said two \$6-million contracts have been awarded to Renault, the automaker, and Saint Gobain, a glass and foundry conglomerate, to build 300-kilowatt and 800-kilowatt prototypes. They will test different techniques and provide "a full range of solar power stations," he said.

The national research center, in conjunction with the state utility monopoly, is also looking into the development of a 10,000-kilowatt solar station.

## Wyoming Reaffirms Rights Amendment

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 25 (AP).—The Wyoming Senate has rejected a proposal to rescind the state's ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

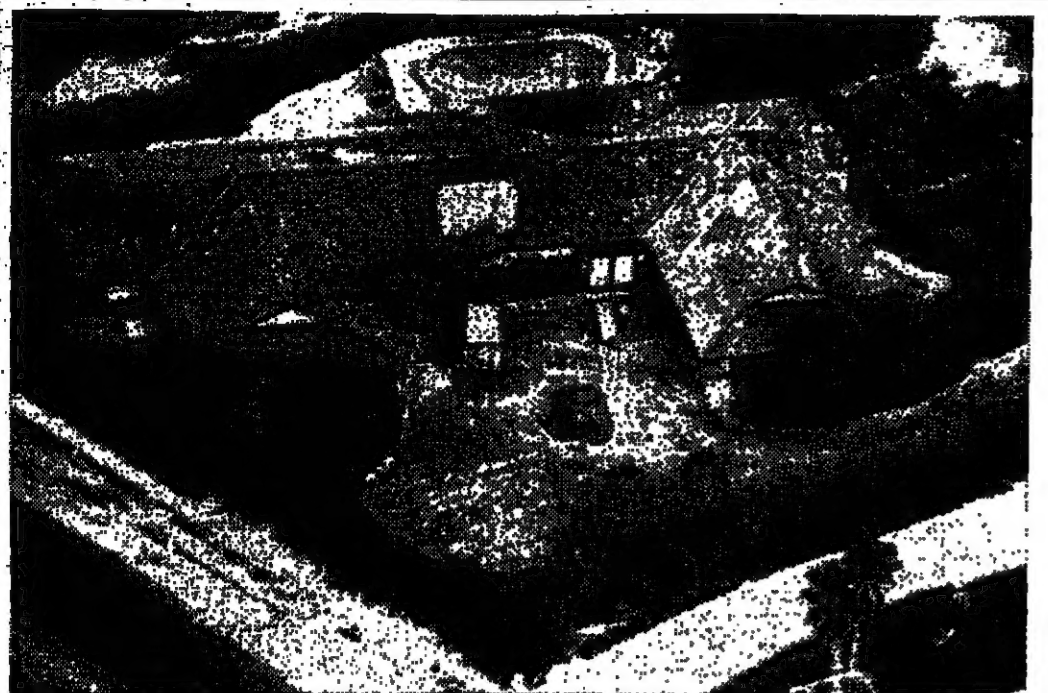
Sensors voted 15 to 14 to reject the proposal after a debate in which Democratic Sen. Dick Sadler suggested that the words "equal rights" be removed from the state's great seal and replaced with "male supremacy" if ratification were withdrawn.

Senators voted 15 to 14 to reject the proposal after a debate in which Democratic Sen. Dick Sadler suggested that the words "equal rights" be removed from the state's great seal and replaced with "male supremacy" if ratification were withdrawn. The only female senator, Democrat June Boyle, urged rejection of the proposal, saying withdrawal of the state's 1973 ERA ratification "would be most inappropriate for the equality state of Wyoming."

## Mexican Police Chief On U.S. Arms Charge

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—The highway patrol chief of Baja California Province in Mexico was charged here today with gunrunning.

Enrique Harari, 43, who was arrested at a border crossing point Saturday, was being held in detention after a federal court set bail at \$50,000.



FORD'S PLACE IN THE SUN—This is the house in the Rancho Mirage section of Palm Springs, Calif., that will be the temporary home of former President Gerald Ford and his family. The Fords, who are expected to move into this leased house with pool within a few days, may buy a place in the area later on.

## Carter Rescinds Gas Decontrol

## U.S. Takes Two Urgent Steps To Increase Supplies of Fuel

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (NYT).—The government took two emergency actions yesterday to increase the supplies of certain fuels and President Carter rescinded former President Gerald Ford's order to end price controls on gasoline.

Emergency regulations published by the Federal Energy Administration were designed to improve the availability of propane and natural gas, particularly in the Southeast and the Ohio River Valley, and to make more kerosene, a light heating fuel, available to homes in the upper Midwest.

The measures were not seen as providing major relief for the shortage of fuels brought on by a very cold winter in virtually all regions east of the Rockies.

Fuel supplies can be stretched much more, officials said, by voluntary conservation, especially compliance with President Carter's request on Friday to "all Americans" to set thermostats at 65 degrees during the day and over at night.

Conservation, Weather

Conservation and the weather, said Governor Smith, the acting federal energy administrator, are the key factors that will determine whether natural gas supplies to homes are interrupted.

Mr. Smith said at a news conference that "there really isn't any reason to expect widespread curtailment" of natural gas to homes.

Ex-Aide Testifies

3. Korean Gave

Governor \$20,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (WP).—Clyde Vidrine, a former aide to Louisiana Gov. Edwin Edwards, told a federal grand jury yesterday that South Korean businessman Tongum Park gave Mr. Edwards \$20,000 in cash for his 1972 gubernatorial campaign.

The witness said Mr. Edwards later arranged for friends in Washington to ease a sale of three warplanes to Seoul and to promote credits for a South Korean purchase of Louisiana rice.

Mr. Vidrine, who worked with Mr. Edwards throughout the campaign and subsequently lived in the Governor's Mansion in Baton Rouge, testified that he was present on two occasions when Mr. Park gave packets of \$100 bills to Mr. Edwards. The witness said he later determined that each packet contained \$10,000.

According to Mr. Vidrine, who described his grand jury testimony in an interview later, he has been feuding with Mr. Edwards since leaving a \$1-a-year job with the governor in December, 1972.

Mr. Edwards at first denied receiving any contributions from Mr. Park, but then acknowledged last October that, unknown to him, his wife received \$10,000 in cash from Mr. Park during the gubernatorial campaign.

Sources who have seen the governor recently said that he denies receiving the \$10,000 contributions Mr. Vidrine testified about yesterday.



ICEBOUND ON THE OHIO—Sternwheeler excursion steamers caught by ice in the Ohio River at Marietta, Ohio, only enhance a wintery scene since they are tied up to the shore most of the winter anyway, but ice in the river is causing hardships in towns that depend on the river for fuel and gasoline deliveries.

## Limits Service by Senators

## Senate Committee Reforms Win Rules Panel Approval

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (WP).—The most far-reaching reorganization of the Senate's sprawling committee system since 1945 won unanimous endorsement yesterday by the Senate Rules Committee. It goes to the floor today.

The plan, though much less sweeping than was sought by sponsor Sen. Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill., and a special study committee, makes substantial changes. In an effort to streamline Senate operations and reduce overlap, it reduces the number of committees and joint committees from 31 to 23; limits the number of committees and subcommittees which members may serve; folds virtually all energy and mineral functions into a single energy and natural resources committee; and considerably reduces overlapping on environment, transportation and several other functions.

It also gives Republicans a guarantee of roughly one-third staffing on all the committees, to be reached in four years, an objective Republican leaders have been seeking for a generation. Unless it is killed on the floor, the one-third staffing guarantee alone will probably assure the support of the overall reorganization plan by most Republicans.

Sen. Stevenson, conceding that the Rules Committee had eliminated many of his proposals, said

enough remained to make the plan a great improvement over the current system.

"We went for 150 per cent; it looks like we're ending up with 75 per cent," he said, contending that he had deliberately written the proposal broadly because he knew it would be cut back.

## Success Predicted

Both Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., and Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker, R-Tenn., expressed support for the Rules Committee resolution, approved 9 to 0, and predicted it would clear the Senate. "It's a good package," said Sen. Byrd. "Significantly better than what we have now," Sen. Baker said.

Key portions of the plan face floor opposition. Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, will seek to restore the Senate Committee on Aging, which is abolished by the plan. He is chairman of that panel. Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., will seek to restore the Nutrition Committee, which he heads and which the Rules Committee axed. It is likely that a move to kill the entire reorganization proposal will be made by Sen. McGovern or others unhappy with different parts of it. Some Democrats want to kill the one-third staffing guarantee.

The proposal limits a senator to two of the major standing committees and one "third" committee. The third committees are Rules, Veterans, Intelligence, Small Business, Joint committees and, for certain purposes during the present Congress, Budget and Government Operations. At present, some senators serve on four or more committees and joint committees.

Under the plan, the Ethics Committee or a new ad hoc committee on Indians which will expire after this Congress can be a fourth committee. The measure forbids a senator to serve on more than three subcommittees of his major standing committees and more than two of his other committees. In practice, this will limit the average senator to eight subcommittees, compared with nearly twice that now, and reduce the number of subcommittees from 174 to perhaps 125.

## Sen. Abourezk

## To Quit Politics

SIOUX FALLS, S.D., Jan. 25 (WP).—Sen. James Abourezk, a first-term Democratic liberal from South Dakota and fighter for Indian rights, announced here yesterday that he will not be a candidate for re-election next year.

At a news conference, Sen. Abourezk, 46, said he would never again seek public office and would devote his time to his family and law practice.

Sen. Abourezk is the only senator of Arab ancestry—his origins are Lebanese—and this has been reflected in his sympathy for Arab demands for the return of their territories conquered by Israel. During his five years in the Senate, he has been a liberal maverick, both on foreign and domestic issues.

## Anti-Pardon Bid Slips in Senate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP).—Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., who is sponsoring a resolution opposing President Carter's pardon of Vietnam draft resisters, could get only 58 senators to support him yesterday when he tried to end debate on his resolution and bring it to a vote. He needed 60 votes.

The resolution, even if it passed, would merely express the Senate's sentiments and would not affect the pardon.

The Allen resolution might come up again tomorrow but so might a motion by Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., to refer it to a committee and effectively kill it.

## Marcos Asks Clearer U.S. Defense Vow

## Willing to Give Carter Time on Defense Pact

By Jay Mathews

MANILA, Jan. 25 (WP).—Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos said yesterday he will seek a clearer pledge from President Carter and the new U.S. Congress for the defense of the Philippines from attack as part of a new bases agreement.

Mr. Marcos indicated, however, that he was willing to give Mr. Carter plenty of time to work out his policy toward future U.S. use of the huge Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base north of here. "I don't think it's seemly for the Philippines to rush in when the President is barely getting acquainted with his new home," Mr. Marcos said in an interview.

Mr. Marcos renewed emphasis on the need for strong defense commitments from Washington comes after negotiations over the bases broke down last month. A tentative pact apparently ruptured when Mr. Marcos insisted that U.S. payment for the bases be considered rent, rather than military and economic assistance and subject to reductions by Congress.

Sources close to Mr. Marcos say he is concerned about what military support he might expect from the U.S. forces at the two bases if potentially oil-rich islands in the Spratly chain claimed by Manila were attacked by a neighboring country such as Vietnam. Until now, Washington has declined to take sides in the dispute among the Philippines, Vietnam and China over ownership of several South China Sea islands.

The existing U.S.-Philippine mutual defense pact states that the United States will act in the event of an attack on the Philippines, "in accordance with its constitutional processes."

"We want to know exactly what that means," Mr. Marcos said. "Does that mean that if we are under attack... there would be a long delay before any aid would come to the Philippines, as happened in the case of the fighting in Bataan?"

His remark was a reference to the U.S. decision to abandon the Philippines to the Japanese at the beginning of World War II.

Mr. Marcos had threatened recently as Jan. 8 to break all military ties with the United States. Yesterday he softened the threat, saying he was hearing conflicting arguments from his advisers.

U.S. officials have tended to write off Mr. Marcos's threats to close the bases as a negotiating ploy.

## 11 Die in Iran Avalanche

TEHRAN, Jan. 25 (AP).—An avalanche killed 11 persons hitchhiking near the village of Keshan in western Iran last night, the newspaper Kayhan reported.

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## Obituaries

Eli Lilly, 91, Philanthropist,  
Head of Pharmaceutical Firm

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (NYT).—Eli Lilly, 91, retired president and chairman of Eli Lilly & Co., the pharmaceutical concern founded by his grandfather, died yesterday in a hospital in Indianapolis, his home and the headquarters of the company.

Mr. Lilly played a major role in many of the events that shaped modern drug therapy, including the development of insulin for diabetes and liver extract for pernicious anemia in the 1920s, barbiturates in the 1930s, the early production of penicillins and antibiotics in the 1940s, folk pills in the 1950s and important new agricultural compounds for weed control and animal health in the 1960s and 1970s.

In 1937 he was the principal founder of Lilly Endowment Inc., which has given more than \$250 million to charitable causes.

Mr. Lilly also was an author, a historian and an archaeologist. His hobbies ranged from editing to furniture-building and his interests in educational and civic activities were widespread.

A native of Indianapolis, he received the degree of pharmaceutical chemist in 1907 from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. He went to work a day or two later for the company and was its rising commissioner on efficiency—a job somewhat ahead of its time—until 1908, when he became superintendent of its manufacturing division.

He was instrumental in introducing modern industrial practices, including the blueprinting of manufacturing formulas and the installation of straight-line production methods.

Mr. Lilly was named general superintendent in 1915 and five years later became vice-president, a position he held until 1932, when he succeeded his father, Josiah K. Jr., as president.

Depression Jobs Saved

He guided the company during the difficult Depression years of the early 1930s. Despite the economic downturn, no employees were laid off. A new research building was built and workers painted walls, washed windows and swept floors and sidewalks until they could resume normal work. At the same time the sales force was expanded, although most industries were cutting back.

In his lifetime Mr. Lilly saw the company grow to \$1 billion in sales and the number of employees rise to 23,000.

In 1958, he and his father gave the Remington Memorial Laboratory to the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. Nearly every college and university in Indiana and hundreds throughout the nation subsequently received his support in the form of new buildings, music schools, student centers and laboratories.

## Geza Revess

BUDAPEST, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—Geza Revess, 74, a founder of the Hungarian Communist party and a former defense minister, died, Hungary's MTI news agency reported yesterday.

After supporting Bela Kun's Communist government, which was overthrown in 1919 after ruling for 133 days, he spent a long period in exile, mainly in the Soviet Union. He returned to Hungary after World War II.

Panel in Ottawa  
Delays Probe on  
Foreign A-Sales

OTTAWA, Jan. 25 (AP).—A parliamentary steering committee decided yesterday to delay asking officials from Italy, Switzerland, Israel, South Korea and Argentina to testify about questionable payments made to foreign agents by Canada's nuclear sales agency.

The committee chairman, Allan Lawrence, said the group decided to defer for now his suggestions that foreign government officials be called to give evidence following a report from the auditor-general that \$10.5 million were paid to foreign agents by Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. to help sales.

Mr. Lawrence said that the issue of calling officials from the countries involved in the sales was put off until after the committee heard from Mr. Gray, the man who headed the agency when the payments were made.

Steering committee members felt some of the information sought might be obtained from Mr. Gray, who retired as head of the government-owned nuclear company at the end of 1974. He is to appear here later this week.

India Socialist  
Back as Leader

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—Socialist leader George Fernandes, who quit as party chairman two days ago to protest his colleagues' decision to contest the forthcoming general election, today withdrew his resignation.

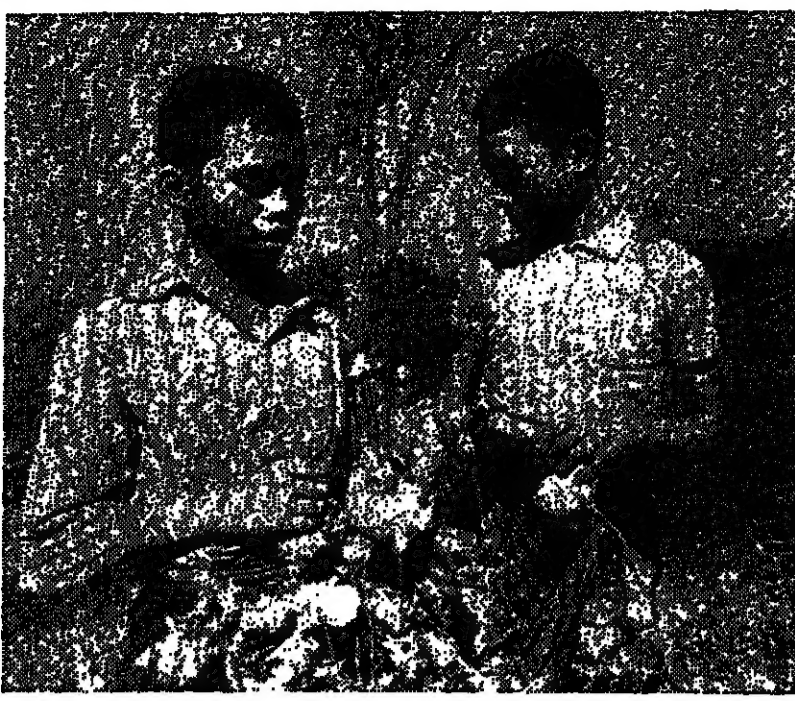
Mr. Fernandes, a 46-year-old trade-union leader, is in jail awaiting trial with 21 others on charges of attempting to overthrow the government.

From his cell, he said he had decided not to run for election, but would continue to lead the party at his request. Mr. Fernandes wanted the Socialists to boycott the March election, called by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi last week, because he felt the poll would not be free or fair.

## Aden to Execute 8

ADEN, Southern Yemen, Jan. 25 (AP).—The People's Court today sentenced eight top farmers to death for demonstrating last November against the Marxist government's ban on sales of the narcotic shrub.

CASH CROP—Meo tribal youngsters examining growing opium poppies, the major cash crop in many north Thailand hill tribe villages and those in neighboring Laos. An estimated 40 per cent of the world's illicit opium is produced in the area.



## Despite Medical Advances

## Diseases Wreck Northeast Brazil

By Jonathan Kandell

REIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 25 (NYT).—For the last three months, Antonio Alves dos Anjos has lain motionless on his hospital cot. His legs, feet, liver, spleen and heart are swollen. He is short of breath and looks 10 years older than his 34 years.

Mr. Alves dos Anjos, a peasant from Brazil's poverty-stricken northeast, will soon be dead, either from Chagas's disease, which brought him to the hospital, or from schistosomiasis, which the doctors detected only after he had been admitted.

Most Americans and Europeans have never heard of either ailment. There is no known cure for Chagas's disease and 8 million South Americans are believed to suffer from it.

There are medicines that cure schistosomiasis, which is thought to afflict 4 million persons in Brazil's northeast and millions elsewhere. But most patients seek treatment only in the final stages of their illness, when the medicines are too dangerous to use. Those who are treated early

enough usually contract the disease again.

Throughout the Third World, millions of the rural and urban poor are debilitated, crippled and killed by a host of diseases that belie the medical breakthroughs of the 20th-century Western world.

In the most dramatic cases, such as Chagas's disease, no cures have been discovered. Little research is done on them in modern industrialized societies, whose main concerns are heart disease and cancer—illnesses that many Third World residents do not live long enough to contract. For other Third World diseases, the cures are far less important than the need for widespread sanitation and the teaching of hygiene to prevent outbreaks.

There are also illnesses whose cures are too expensive and others for which there are no vaccines. Vaccines for still others are too unstable to survive tropical temperatures.

Underlying all these Third World diseases is widespread malnutrition, which increases

susceptibility and lowers resistance once the illnesses set in.

Northeast Brazil, whose 35 million residents form the greatest concentration of poverty in South America, is a virtual human laboratory of Third World ailments.

## Infant Mortality

According to Sudena, the regional planning agency that covers the million-square-mile area, infant mortality has remained steady at about 10 per cent of live births in the last five years. In the more remote rural areas, it reaches higher than 25 per cent.

About 56 per cent of infants less than 10 years of age are estimated to suffer from malnutrition. In one-fifth of these cases, according to the agency, malnutrition has been prolonged and severe enough to cause permanent brain damage.

With only a minority of homes possessing sewerage facilities and running water, infections and parasitic diseases are rampant, accounting for almost half the deaths among children less than 5 years of age.

Recife, with 2 million persons, is the largest city in the northeast, and its hospitals draw the worst cases of illness from the interior.

## Too Tired

Mr. Alves dos Anjos, the fatigued peasant, said his family had brought him to the Dom Pedro II Hospital here when he became "too tired to do any work."

According to the hospital doctors, he had probably been bitten years ago by a beetle-like insect that infests the thatched roofs of houses in rural areas like Vit6ria. Mr. Alves dos Anjos's hometown is about 70 miles west of here.

The insect, which has a predilection for biting its victims on the face while they sleep, often deposits its waste matter next to the wound it inflicts. The waste matter contains a deadly parasite that enters the bloodstream when the victim scratches the bite.

Medical researchers are not certain how the parasite causes the symptoms of Chagas's disease. The most prevalent theory is that it releases a neurotoxin that attacks the nervous system and eventually causes vital organs to malfunction and swell.

## Lethargy, Pain

Symptoms of the disease may appear only weeks after the insect bite. The disease grows with recurring crisis periods, during 10 or 20 years. Millions of its victims are reduced to permanent lethargy and pain. Many others eventually die of heart or liver complications.

"If the patient had come here months earlier, we could have put him on a diet that may have temporarily relieved some of his symptoms," said Dr. Ana Lucia Coutinho Domingues. But, she said, "there is no cure."

Mr. Alves dos Anjos is also afflicted with schistosomiasis, as are more than half the residents of his hometown. The disease has infected more than 80 per cent of the persons in neighboring communities.

Schistosomiasis is caused by a parasite known as a liver fluke, whose life cycle depends on its ability to live both in the human body and in the water snails that proliferate in the rural northeast.

## Small-Infested Waters

In the absence of sewerage facilities or even simple outhouses, peasants relieve themselves at the edge of ponds or slow-moving streams. During floods or rains, the human wastes—carrying the parasite or its eggs—wash into the small-infested water. The flukes reach maturity within the snails.

Peasants bathing in the water are exposed to the flukes, which bore through the skin and eventually make their way to the large veins leading into the liver, the spleen and the intestines. In its final stages, the disease can cause fatal hypertension and gross swelling of the liver and spleen.

According to Dr. Amaury Coutinho, one of Brazil's leading specialists on schistosomiasis, only the worst cases—about 10 per cent—appear at the Dom Pedro II Hospital.

"If we used the indicated medicine we would kill both the parasites and the patient," Dr. Coutinho said. "The dead parasites would just block the liver."

Instead, the symptoms are treated and the parasites are ignored.

U.S. Underground Group Split  
Over a Proposal to Surface

By John Kiefer

BOSTON, Jan. 25 (NYT).—The radical Weather Underground organization, struggling to maintain momentum in the post-Vietnam era, has split over a plan to come into the open.

The schism appears to reflect heightened and sometimes bitter feminist perception among female radicals, along with the groping of the revolutionary movement for support at a time when once seeking campus are quiet and even much of the militancy of the black movement seems to have died down.

In a series of documents circulating in radical circles, a faction of the underground organization attacks the group's leaders over and over again as "white, male supremacists."

The schism appears to have crystallized over the plan to come into the open, but it involves long-festering differences over tactics and politics, according to the documents, which were published yesterday in *Take Over*, a Madison, Wis., underground newspaper, and other sources.

## Most Wanted

Bernardine Dohrn, one of the most well-known and, according to the FBI, "most wanted" of the radicals, has split with the other four members of the group's Central Committee over the plan, according to the documents.

Miss Dohrn had at first supported the plan, but rejected it at a radical conference on the West Coast in December. She said: "I am making this tape to acknowledge, repudiate and denounce the counter-revolutionary politics of the Weather Underground organization. The split is real."

The organization traces its roots to the 1969 breakup of Students for a Democratic Society, the leading white radical group in the turbulent protest days of the 1960s.

White and overwhelmingly upper-middle-class, the group went underground in 1970. Three of its members were killed that year in a Greenwich Village townhouse that they had turned into a bomb factory. The group

Week of Strikes  
Starts in France  
Over Austerity

PARIS, Jan. 25 (UPI).—A week of 24-hour walkouts by public service employees to protest government-imposed ceilings on wage increases began tonight.

French railroad workers began a strike that is not expected to end before late tomorrow night. Union spokesmen said, however, that about one out of three trains would be running tomorrow.

Thursday, the daylong walkouts will spread to public schools, the post office and Air France. Monday, French miners will strike for a day and Tuesday electricity and gas workers will walk out, causing widespread power cuts.

The union are protesting the government's austerity plan, which calls for wage increases to be held to no more than the rate of inflation, a predicted 5.5 per cent. The unions claim that the government is violating a commitment to maintain a minimum 4-per-cent annual wage growth above inflation.

Oslo Acts to Oust  
Woman Terrorist

OSLO, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—Norwegian police decided last night to expel a security threat, a South African-born Jewish woman convicted of complicity in killing a suspected Arab guerrilla and of spying for Israel.

An attorney for the woman, Sylvia Rafael Schjodt, 40, appealed the decision and she will be allowed to stay here until authorities reach a verdict. They have three weeks in which to decide.

In February, 1974, she and four other Jews were found guilty of complicity in the murder of Moroccan waiter Ahmed Bouchiki at Lillehammer, north of here. She was sentenced to 5 1/2 years imprisonment but was released in 1976 for humanitarian and health reasons.

She returned to South Africa but this past New Year's Eve she came back here, married to her original defense lawyer, Amaury Schjodt. She sought a residence permit.

## Denies Defiance of S. Africa Regime

## Bishop Defends School Integration

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 25 (AP).—A South African Roman Catholic bishop said today that the opening of church schools to all races last week was not an act of defiance against the government.

"It is an act of compliance with the teaching of the church and the law of God and the Gospel," said the Most Rev. Joseph Fitzgerald, chairman of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference.

His remarks appeared in an interview published in the *Southern Cross*, a Catholic newspaper. Several Roman Catholic schools were racially integrated last week despite threats by the government that they would be closed for violating the law. Schools in South Africa are segregated as a matter of government policy embodied in several laws designed to maintain apartheid.

"For me this is a normal thing for Catholic schools to be open to all who apply, provided they can fulfill the academic requirements," Archbishop Fitzgerald said.

"We are making ourselves the laughing stock of the world. We have delayed too long in allowing these schools to be completely open. Our consciences will not allow us to delay any longer," he said.

"Every Catholic school is open to every baptized person—and to others who wish to attend them—as was always the case," he added.

The Catholic Church in South Africa runs 109 primary schools and 63 secondary schools for whites. How many of these schools have now been integrated is not clear. An announcement is expected next week at a bishops' conference in Pretoria, the capital.

Another Catholic spokesman, the Rev. Dominick Scholten, said today the church was willing to negotiate with the government

on how to implement the integration of church schools but would not negotiate the principle of integration.

"Negotiations are not now necessarily excluded. But we're not in a hurry. We're going ahead quietly," said Father Scholten, who is secretary of the bishops' conference.

He said the government knew a few Catholic schools were integrated last year, experimentally and without publicity, and did nothing.

Unlike the Roman Catholics, who integrated their schools

without consulting the government, Anglican Church leaders are seeking advance permission to open their schools to all races.

The administrator of Cape Province, I.A.P.A. Munnik, after meeting Anglican Bishop Bill Burnett in Cape Town yesterday said he would take the issue to Prime Minister John Vorster's Cabinet for discussion.

In Transvaal Province, which embraces Johannesburg and Pretoria, however, government officials are inspecting Catholic schools as a first step toward closing them down.



ADMISSION ACCOMPLISHED—A black father accompanies his daughter as they leave Holy Rosary Convent in Port Elizabeth, South Africa, after Roman Catholic Church decision to open its schools to all racial groups.

## South Africa Bid to Preserve Tribal Rivalries

## Housing Is Tool of Apartheid's Architects

(Continued from Page 1)

thing better, and have other ideas about getting it."

Nearly one-third of the country's 17.7 million Africans have been drawn into the cities and mining compounds that the government has decreed are "white" property, reserved for occupation and ownership by the country's 4.15 million whites.

About 40 per cent—mostly women, children and old men—have remained in the tribal reserves that are being converted into "independent" homelands to be ruled by Africans. The third large slice of the African population lives and works in the isolation of white-owned farms.

Apartheid was established to keep the Africans in the homelands and out of the cities, and to control as tightly as possible those who did slip through.

Industrialization's demand for black labor largely defeated the first aim and is now giving apartheid its gravest test. A permanent black urban population of nearly 5 million has grown up in the last three decades despite the most strenuous efforts of apartheid's planners, who required blacks to live in Soweto and other all-black housing compounds and then refused to sell them land in these compounds.

This underscores to the blacks—and to the white electorate—that they are supposed to be "temporary sojourners" without any permanent rights or interests here except the labor they sell to white-owned industry and commerce.

Now, following the worst urban rioting in the country's history, the government and its more liberal critics in the business community are suddenly concentrating their efforts on improving the amenities offered to this urbanized population. African housing and education are suddenly being re-examined and some of the rules of apartheid changed.

African housing goes to the heart of apartheid. In a reversal of standard economic laws, access to a house is the key to getting a job here. Moreover, home ownership is visible defiance of apartheid's rapidly fading dictate that white South Africa would not have a permanent urban black population.

"The government doesn't even talk about sending all Africans back to the homelands anymore," said Soweto's Mayor David Thebehall, whom many militants accuse of being a pro-government sellout. "They accept now that we are here to stay."

Before 1968, blacks could get 30-year leases on homes. Determined to stop the flow of Africans to the cities, the government halted all leases, cut back on the number of new houses it was building, and increased the number of hostels for single immigrant workers. It also stepped up its campaign of expelling Africans without urban-residence permits back to the jobless rural homelands.

As signs of urban unrest grew last year, the government began to relax this severe policy. It first went back to 30-year leases and then announced, after the first wave of riots, that leases could be bought by Africans for "indefinite" periods, implying but not stating that they would be in perpetuity.

The government has also made it clear that Africans will never be allowed to buy the land on which the houses stand, because this is "white" land. Expanding on laws passed in 1913, the Nationalist party government allows Africans to buy land only in the 13 per cent of the country covered by the "homelands."

Without a clear title, urban Africans will not be able to get mortgages from most banks for the \$2,000 an average Soweto house costs. Although the housing office there had received 11,000 queries in the first month of the program's operation, only 106 Africans signed contracts to buy Soweto houses.

Even the concessions the government is prepared to make toward the black middle class appear to be caught on a treadmill, overtaken by economic, political and demographic trends.

Having failed to build more houses and improve the black ghettos when it was economically feasible, the government now finds itself strapped for cash and unable to carry out many of the improvements it admits are needed to dampen black anger.

About 75 per cent of the 100,000 houses in Soweto are without electricity. An official from the township's administration board estimates that it would cost \$50 million to electrify the houses and an equal amount to build the 20,000 houses already needed to cope with the housing backlog. "We don't have a cent," he said. "We are completely broke."

Private businessmen—led by

mining magnates who control more than 70 per cent of the non-Communist world's gold exports, which have brought white profits in recent years—have promised to set up a fund to improve Soweto housing and provide some mortgage money.

"It may sound paternalistic," admitted liberal parliamentarian Helen Sumner, "but it is all that can be done right now."

"The crux of the problem is not owning a house in Soweto," said Mr. Krambule, the prime. "It is owning a house where you want to live. The white man has been giving us a slice bread at a time. Now we want the thing. We will slice it ourselves."

Adis Winard Mbele, a black writer and intellectual, said Mr. Krambule, the prime, "It is owning a house where you want to live. The white man has been giving us a slice bread at a time. Now we want the thing. We will slice it ourselves."

Education triggered the racial confrontation in Soweto. Once viewed as a gateway to advancement, when white and black schools taught a common subject, the renamed "bantustan" education has come "to be seen as a vehicle of enslavement," a black student quickly said.

African students quickly said that their protest at being forced to learn Afrikaans as well as English and a trivial vernacular in their separate curriculum was a general indictment of the cultural system.

It is an overcrowded, poor managed system in which as 7 out of every 1,000 African students who start primary school graduate from high school. His parents have to pay for school fees, teacher pay and school construction costs expenses that the government pays for white parents.

"It doesn't matter if I graduate," said a black student, "I graduate, they still send me to the kitchen to cook beans for the black. For the black, he has to become a driver. They prepare us to do the jobs that can do."

The Difference

"I don't have the skills of the white secretaries, that is true," said Miss Magaya in consternation that her white counterparts are twice as much as she does. "If none of the schools the white will let us go to teach you the things. If they deny me the chance, they should pay the difference anyway."

Police repression of black political activity is also taking a dreadful toll of people who want to be middle class but are given little chance and apartheid.

Shortly after her children were arrested and held for six months without charge, she was interrogated. "My husband was a professional practice as a lawyer. I was in law now, I her professional practice is at If I were there, I would be left to think there would be no left but terrorism to put this stupid government down."

S. Africa Bill Bars Prosecution  
Of Police Acting in Good Faith

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—Police acting in "good faith" to prevent or control rioting will be immune from civil or criminal prosecution under a bill published today by the South African government.

The indemnity bill is retroactive to June 15 of last year—the day black rioting broke out in Soweto township.

A number of civil cases are pending in which blacks accuse the police of assault and malicious damage to property during the unrest.

If the bill goes through—it is virtually certain to be passed in view of the government's overwhelming majority in Parliament—it is presumed that these court actions will be quashed.

A black newspaper, the *World*, said in an editorial today that the bill represented "a shocking reversal of the basic norms of justice, which insist that all men should be subject to the law, by a government already renowned for bending the law to suit its own purpose."

The bill does not define what amounts to good faith by the police, but says that where good faith is challenged in court, it will be presumed until the contrary is proved.

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## PARIS FASHIONS Slobbism, Snobbism: Why Couture Matters

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 25.—In fashion's prime time, during the late 1960s and early '70s, every fifth name store was represented at the made-to-order collections. Each bought a sizable collection and sold the reproductions. Since varying price tags, what seemed to be the same time confused customers, the w York stores, one after another, faded out of the game.

But this week, Bergdorf Goodman is hunting in Paris. President Neimark's decision to buy fine Paris fashion to the States represents what people feel. Paris couture is a pale, wan relic of the past, but something that is vital, sensitive and alive.

Parisians may prove that only a few hundred women can afford to wear it and that designers can only afford to produce it if they turn their talent to day-to-day wear or lend their names to sheets, shoes, dishes and umbrellas. The fact remains, though, that clothes beautifully made and of the finest fabrics are absolutely necessary to an image and an inspiration.

There is to be any kind of fashion at all. Otherwise the role of the world may slip into the role of utter slobbism that sludgy prevails in many public thoroughfares at once rather elegant, like the theaters.

So, cheers for Bergdorf Goodman and Mr. Neimark. Yesterday was brilliant as far as the new Paris fashions are concerned, but you can't win every day.

Ungaro

Ungaro's new collection was out a day after Roman. He has a school to all right, and so the way goes, has lured away a group of his workers.

Most of Ungaro's new spring and summer clothes are based on a theme out for coats and dresses under them. Models come in and out of the store to show the new designs. Ungaro loves stripes on white for the most successful. He likes to go with either dresses or coats that have stripes or prints in the same colors. There are no stripes in the collection and all the edges are bound with silk or ribbon.

Ungaro's printed satins, used in the same kind of costumes, have important pedigrees, their too shiny surfaces and

huge Persian scenes make them look cheap.

Ungaro manages to keep himself from committing complete hara-kiri as a designer by his extremely pretty shoes and by five ravishing dresses.

They are all double dresses, a look the Paris designers like this season. One dress is shorter than the other and swings free like a tunic. The fabric is sheer chiffon, flecked with velvet and the neutral gray and beige tones suggest a pheasant's feathers.

Chanel

Chanel's collection is satisfying, because there are more suits than usual that look as if Chanel were still around to give the jackets that small, young look, and the skirts that schoolgirl line.

It would be hard to choose from a dozen, but among the favorites were the opening number, navy piped with red and the nubby white, outlined in navy with a navy blouse. To go with the season, the wools are all light-weight and the colors include pastels, like a luscious, genuine pink.

News for Chanel lovers is that the first ready-to-wear Chanel collection in history is ready, and will be introduced in New York in April. Designed by



Emmanuel Ungaro's Oriental look for summer '77.

Philippe Gibouze, it is for the United States only, where Chanel was most warmly loved and appreciated.

Gibouze realizes that a Chanel suit means to a woman what jeans do to a kid. They like the Chanel tradition and they want the suit to be just the way it was when Mademoiselle was still alive.

The lingerie revival has hit Paris, too, and Courreges intro-

duced his first collection at an athletic show, performed early this morning, mostly on skate boards and trapezes.

The pieces on crinkle cotton, lace-edged, include bras, briefs, nightgowns, brief panties and garter belts, as well as under-shirt shirts and pants for men.

All the Courreges sportswear is well out and makes sense, and you can forget the evening clothes.

humanize the bandit chieftain by engaging him in a mayhem love affair. Nicole Calan, an attractive heroine, is the object of his affections, but she can scarcely sweeten this lackluster glorification of blackguardism. What would be required to render it palatable would be racy humor, but it remains as gloomily solemn as a funeral director, while the film's chases are routine. The climax is Keystone Kops helicopter served up straight.

The gangster has been demystified in countless Hollywood movies, but here we are back at the stage where every yegg is a Robin Hood, an old-fashioned and unhealthy departure. The silly screenplay would have received more rewarding realization in Mack Sennett burlesque form.

From this fanciful conceit, Chabrol has sought to extract a metaphysical drama posing enigmatic questions about human destiny. He has the good sense

not to offer pat answers, but he has failed to make the problems of his heroine sufficiently fascinating. She is but the customary screen damsel in extraordinary distress. The Alice role is taken by Sylvia Kristel.

His latest contribution, "Alice ou la Dernière Fugue" (at the Montparnasse, Odéon and Biarritz) is a stillborn effort which places the Alice of Wonderland in a Kafka predicament. She, however, is not the Alice of Lewis Carroll and the Tenniel illustrations, but a young wife who, finding her husband intolerable, drives off in her car on a stormy night and finds shelter in an eerie mansion. There she believes herself a guest, but soon discovers she is a prisoner.

What has happened to Claude Chabrol? The question, considering the position he has held in

## Fish—From the Sahara Desert to the Oceans

FISH, in all probability, constitute the second most important category of food in the world, the first, of course, being cereals. The second, logically, should be meat, but meat is priced out of the reach of many peoples. "Whole populations," writes the "Dictionnaire de l'Académie des Gastronomes," "do not know meat. On the banks of the Niger and along the Yellow River, millions of persons live on fish which they mix with cereals, the basis of their diet."

We do not know certainly how much fish is eaten in the world, for there are no reliable statistics on the consumption of several countries, including the three which nourish the largest populations, China, India and the Soviet Union. A recent estimate of the worldwide commercial take of seafood put it at 70 million tons a year, but this included shellfish; fish proper accounted for perhaps half of that amount.

There are more than 20,000 species of fish, as many as of amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals added together; most of them are edible. They are found wherever there is permanent water and even, on occasion, where the appearance of water is intermittent—in the Sahara Desert, and in other regions where pools and streams dry up during the summer. The ancient Egyptians raised fish in irrigation reservoirs and modern

Chinese, Italians and Americans raise them in flooded fields.

They live in high mountain streams and ponds (some of which, it is true, had to be stocked artificially since they were barren to begin with) and in lakes below sea level; in streams so swift that they require special organs to hold on and in ponds so stagnant that their flesh tastes of mud.

In the oceans, fish are found in the shallows, down to 100 fathoms, say (continental shelves provide most of the food fish of the world though they account for only one-tenth of the ocean surface); in relatively deep water (the most important commercial fishing is done above 250 fathoms); and in the abyssal depths (useless for food). "Where there is water there are fishes," wrote Dr. Gareth Nelson of the Department of Ichthyology at the American Museum of Natural History, "and where there are fishes, they can be caught."

Time of Joy

"No human being, however great or powerful, was ever so free as a fish," opined Ruskin, and Brillat-Savarin must have had in mind the same belief in the ability of fish to move without restraint throughout a world of which one-third is water when he wrote that "the great cataclysm which drowned our grand-uncles about the 18th century after the Creation was for fish only a time of joy, of conquest and of festivity."

Neither Ruskin nor Brillat-Savarin were ichthyologists and they did not know that the waters hide barriers which may be impenetrable to man but are impassable for fish. The most obvious is salinity, which divides fish into freshwater and saltwater species, with varying degrees of rigidity. There are fish which live in salt water but breed in fresh (salmon) or which live in fresh water and breed in salt (eels), and fish with enough tolerance to survive a shift from one to the other, like the saltwater fish with which the Etruscans stocked Lakes Bolsena and Bracciano, or the gray mullets trapped behind the sea-wall of the Fountain of Arethusa in Syracuse, Sicily.

Yet for many fish salinity (or its lack) constitutes a wall which cannot be crossed on pain of death. About 8500 BC, when the rising temperatures which followed the end of the Würm Ice Age melted the northern ice and raised the level of the ocean above the altitude of the Bosphorus shelf, salt water poured into what had previously been a freshwater sea and killed so many fish that the decomposition

of their bodies poisoned it permanently; the Black Sea today is virtually devoid of life below 250 feet.

Temperature builds other walls. Though some migratory fish are able to cross temperature barriers (for instance, the tuna, a deep-sea fish capable of finding the temperature it prefers by varying the depth at which it swims), most of them frequent either cold or warm water, but not both. As a result, tropical species are apt to be similar everywhere in the world, since they can swim without obstruction through the nearly continuous girdle of warm water which straddles the Equator; but since this belt cannot ordinarily be crossed by fish of the temperate zones, the marine fauna of the Northern Hemisphere is largely distinct from that of the Southern Hemisphere.

Currents

Fish are limited in their movements also by the need for specific foods or by the flow of currents, of which the first is sometimes a function of the second: Peru, for instance, suffers fish shortages whenever the Humboldt Current falls to float in enough food for fish (and also when it varies in temperature or in salinity). Inherited collective memories may account for some fish inhibitions: Those which migrate from the Bay of Biscay to the North Sea by swimming all the way around the British Isles have probably been following the same route since England was attached to the Continent; they have not been informed that the English Channel now provides a shortcut.

Many of the factors which confine fish to their most hospitable habitats are associated with tasteless. Saltwater fish are in general tastier than freshwater fish—the French language groups characteristic tasteless fish together in a scientifically unjustifiable category known as poissons blancs (white fish); the term is normally applied only to those which live in fresh water (for instance, the pike). Fish from swiftly moving streams are ordinarily finer in flavor than those from sluggish water (compare the black bass with the catfish) and those from clear water superior to those from muddy water (the trout versus the carp). Fish from clean water are of course better than those from polluted water (fish taken in the nonindustrialized Adriatic are more palatable than those of the same species fished off the waste-ridden Ligurian coast). Tropical regions have more varieties of fish than tem-

perate ones, but in the latter they occur in greater concentrations and are usually tastier. Abundance and tastiness often go together. Conditions which, in different regions of the world, make for a plentiful supply of fish frequently produce also fish of superior quality.

There are exceptions to all the generalizations cited above. It is difficult to make any statement about fish to which no exception can be found, including the observation made early in this article that most fish are edible. Commercially, the most important fish taken off the Atlantic coast is the menhaden, alias the moss bunker. The menhaden is so full of bones that it is used for fertilizer or ground into fish meal to feed animals. It has been unkindly referred to by Dr. Samuel McDowell, an ichthyologist of Rutgers University, as "the world's least valuable food fish." He added that "even cats prefer mackerel smoked over hot road tar."

(c) 1977 Waverley Root

## 'Cuckoo's Nest' Tops Money List

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 25 (AP).—"One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest," the multi-Academy Award-winning film of 1975, was the top money-making film of 1976 with a gross of \$66.5 million in the United States and Canada.

The listing, by the trade newspaper Variety, placed "Cuckoo's Nest" in seventh place among all films.

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**British Banks  
Reduce Rate  
By a Point  
But Jobless Number  
Rises in January**

From Wire Dispatches  
LONDON, Jan. 25.—Commercial banks took advantage of Britain's improved financial position today to reduce their base lending rates by one percentage point to 13 per cent.

Cheaper borrowing will encourage industry to invest and expand—an essential element in the government's strategy for economic recovery and the provision of more jobs.

But as interest rates moved downward, official figures today showed unemployment gradually increasing again although still below the record post-war levels registered last summer.

At the latest count, 6.1 per cent of the work force was without jobs this month, a total of 455,000 people and 77,000 more than the previous month.

Although the government has repeatedly warned against expecting any significant reduction in unemployment this year, the January figures will put further strain on its relations with trade unions.

Prime Minister James Callaghan said in Parliament today: "I do not think that this figure will be reduced for some time yet. It is long as we are trying to squeeze inflation out of the economy."

Union leaders want action against unemployment and rising prices as a condition for any deal with the government on another period of voluntary wage restraint.

International backing for Britain in the form of loans and credits totaling more than \$8 billion have helped to kindle the new mood of confidence about the country's prospects, now perceived as brighter.

Foreign money today continued to pour across the foreign exchange markets to London for investment in U.K. assets, particularly fixed-interest government securities.

The Bank of England again held sterling for foreign currencies to hold the rate against the dollar at a level of 2.93.

Dealers said this intervention to hold sterling steady brought substantial amounts of foreign currency into Britain's reserves.

At the close, sterling was trading at \$1.7195, up from \$1.7185 yesterday.

Meanwhile, the major commercial banks cut their base lending rates and indicated that the Bank of England may again lower its minimum lending rate (MLR) at the end of this week.

Barclays, Lloyds, National Westminster and Midland are all reducing their base rates to 13 per cent. The rate is used for calculating other lending charges.

Blue chip companies normally can borrow from banks at 1 percentage point above the base rate.

The reduction follows the Bank of England's announcement Friday that it was cutting the MLR to 13 1/4 from 14 per cent.

Dealers in government bonds said they expected the bank to announce a further reduction in the rate this Friday, probably to 12 3/4 per cent.

Short-dated bonds increased about half a point today in anticipation of such a reduction. Interbank lending rates also fell sharply.

**Hoboken-Overpelt Profit Up,  
But Level Is Still Depressed**

BRUSSELS, Jan. 25 (AP-DJ).—Net profit of Metallurgie Hoboken-Overpelt rose 15 per cent to 272.3 million Belgian francs in the fiscal year ended last Sept. 30, from 179.6 million francs in the preceding year, the reported today.

Earnings remained well below the 640 million francs and 604 million francs the company posted in the two previous years.

Hoboken proposed a dividend of 150 francs a share, up from 140 francs paid for 1976, but well below the payouts in 1975 and 1974.

Sales rose to 38.2 billion francs from 31.06 billion francs in the latest fiscal year.

Hoboken said the improvement in its results was primarily due to activities in the first half of 1976, when the world economy rebounded from the 1974-75 recession, but it also noted that activities have been stagnating since mid-1976.

**Dai Nippon Has Gain**  
TOKYO, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—Dai Nippon Printing Co. today reported after-tax profit of 8.2 billion yen (\$214 million) in the first half ended Nov. 30, up from 4 billion yen the previous year. Sales rose to 159.2 billion yen from 139.9 billion yen. The company set an unchanged dividend of 450 yen.

**MIM Holdings' Net Up**  
BRISBANE, Australia, Jan. 25 (AP-DJ).—MIM Holdings' Ltd. set profit in the 24 weeks ended Dec. 19 rose to \$A. 19.4 million

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****Sperry Enters Small Computer Line**

Sperry Univac, a division of Sperry Rand, is entering the small business computer market. Its new BC-7 computer is designed for operation by non-computer oriented personnel, specifically for payroll, billing, order entry, inventory control and general accounting. Typical users would be wholesale distributors and small manufacturing firms, Sperry says. "Our studies show that only 20 per cent of the market we are looking at has installed a small business computer," J.A. Berch, a division official, says. He adds that such systems should show a growth rate of 21 per cent a year between 1977 and 1981, compared with less than 12 per cent for general-purpose computers. The division forecasts that domestic spending for small business computers should exceed \$3 billion in 1977 and rise to more than \$8 billion in 1981.

**Scherer Sales Up, Net 'Satisfactory'**

Sales of the Scherer group rose 11.1 per cent in 1976 to 1.99 billion deutsche marks and earnings for the year are "satisfactory," the company says. Sales of the parent company itself rose 9.4 per cent to 1.215 billion DM. The chemical company's exports remained steady at 62.1 per cent of sales. Capital spending for the year was 160 million DM, and should remain about the same in 1977, the company notes.

**Tenneco Unit to Buy Into Pöclain**

J.I. Case, a subsidiary of Tenneco, will provide 325 million francs (about \$65 million) of new capital to Pöclain, a French machinery firm. Case will obtain a 40-per-cent interest in Pöclain through the capital increase. This increase will

be entirely reserved for Case, which will pay 310 francs per share, and 195 million francs in all. The remainder of the 325 million francs will be raised through the sale to the Case-Tenneco group of certain foreign assets of Pöclain. The agreement is subject to the approval of the French and U.S. authorities, the boards of both groups and Pöclain shareholders. Pöclain says the operation would allow it to continue its expansion. Combined sales of Pöclain and Case would make the group the world's third-biggest manufacturer of public works equipment, it says. The announcement that Pöclain finally found a partner to help it out of its financial difficulties followed more than a month of speculation over the possible suit. Trading in Pöclain stock on the Paris bourse has been suspended since last Dec. 17 pending an announcement by the company, which is expected to post a loss of around 60 million francs for 1976.

**Allis Buys Stock Held by Fiat Unit**

Allis-Chalmers has acquired all of its outstanding shares held by Internationale Holding Fiat, a subsidiary of the Italian auto firm. The company had purchased the equivalent of 1,102,700 shares of Allis-Chalmers common in 1968 and 1969. Allis-Chalmers says it reacquired the shares in exchange for a portion of its interest in Fiat-Allis, a construction machinery joint venture. The exchange amounted to about \$712 million, based on Monday's closing price, resulting in a reduction of Allis-Chalmers' interest in Fiat-Allis to 25 from 35 per cent. The acquisition reduces the outstanding shares of Allis-Chalmers common and common equivalent by about 8.5 per cent.

**Some Contracts Held Up for Years****U.S. Red Tape Stalls Algeria Gas Deals**

ALGERIA, Jan. 25 (AP-DJ).—Algeria, which could become the world's largest natural-gas exporter, is offering the United States nearly half of its supplies in a pact stretching over decades. But U.S. governmental delays in approving projects and enormous development problems here are delaying receipt of anything but token amounts at U.S. ports.

Shahmed Ghomai, president of Sonatrach, Algeria's state-owned oil and gas company, said in an interview that the United States already is taking nearly half of our crude oil production, and there are U.S. customers ready to take almost half of our gas."

He expressed hope that the Carter administration will reorganize U.S. energy agencies to eliminate some of the red tape that he contends hampers liquefied natural gas transactions.

Algeria's eagerness to deal with the United States is also indicated in other offices here. "We are natural trading partners," declared Dries Djazairi, President Houari Boumedienne's economic adviser.

**Five Contracts Ready**

Five contracts for import of LNG into the United States from Algeria are before the U.S. Federal Power Commission. Some of these have been pending for years.

The U.S. companies involved are El Paso Natural Gas Co., Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co., the Districts unit of Cabot Corp., Tenneco Inc., and Esso Gas, a group that includes Public Service Electric & Gas Co. of New Jersey and Algonquin Gas Transmission Co. of Boston.

The stalled transactions involve imports of nearly 12 billion cubic feet of Algerian gas into the United States annually. The only major volumes certified are for import by El Paso of 253 mil-

lion cubic feet annually. Minor amounts also are arriving under a Dristigas contract cleared a while ago.

Another U.S. energy regulatory agency, the Federal Energy Administration, wants to limit gas imports to 1 billion cubic feet annually from any one country. That would slash the potential from Algeria by at least a third, officials here declare.

**Growing Relations**

Algeria's growing economic relations with the United States are evident in numerous areas. Bechtel Corp., Foster Wheeler Corp. and the Pullman Kellogg division of Pullman Inc. are building LNG plants here for Sonatrach.

U.S. oil technology is highly valued in other areas, and from almost nothing a few years ago, the United States has become Algeria's largest oil customer, taking 55 per cent of Sonatrach's nearly 1.1 million barrels daily production in 1976. Sonatrach sells 83 per cent of Algeria's crude, with Cie. Francaise des Petroles accounting for most of the remainder. Thus, the United States currently gets nearly half—46 per cent—of Algeria's crude.

But it is natural gas that offers the most potential for development.

"Within six or seven years we will be producing gas at a rate of 10 billion cubic feet a day," said Sonatrach's Mr. Ghomai. Nearly 7 million cubic feet a day may be available for export by that time.

The price will be \$1.3 a thousand cubic feet plus an addition based upon indices of crude oil prices and of a basket of currencies. Thus, as the crude-oil price rises and the U.S. dollar declines in value against this currency basket, prices to American buyers will rise, too.

The current price "is about \$1.40 a thousand cubic feet," Mr. Ghomai said.

In the accord already certified by the FCC, El Paso is getting nearly 1 billion cubic feet a day of LNG at a bargain 90.5 cents a thousand cubic feet. This gas will come from a plant that Bechtel is building.

Mr. Ghomai said this plant will start producing late this year, with shipments likely to start to the United States by the turn of the year or early in 1978. Between 1978 and 1982, other new plants will come on stream, increasing the potential for exports.

**Company Reports**

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
Am. Home Products		Exxon	
Fourth Quarter	1976	Fourth Quarter	1976
Revenue	677.8	Revenue	14,200.0
Profits	67.8	Profits	680.0
Per Share	0.43	Per Share	1.52
Year	2,635.5	Year	52,680.0
Revenue	2,635.5	Revenue	52,680.0
Profits	277.9	Profits	2,640.0
Per Share	1.75	Per Share	5.90
AMP Inc.		First Chicago	
Fourth Quarter	1976	Fourth Quarter	1976
Revenue	143.56	Revenue	17.35
Profits	16.42	Profits	0.44
Per Share	0.44	Per Share	0.67
Year	522.02	Year	69.93
Revenue	522.02	Revenue	69.93
Profits	52.04	Profits	1.35
Per Share	1.40	Per Share	2.67
Burlington Industries		Hercules Inc.	
Fourth Quarter	1976	Fourth Quarter	1976
Revenue	550.6	Revenue	372.0
Profits	20.1	Profits	18.6
Per Share	0.71	Per Share	0.45
Consolidated Edison*		Hercules Inc.	
Fourth Quarter	1976	Fourth Quarter	1976
Revenue	705.0	Revenue	1,600.0
Profits	65.7	Profits	106.8
Per Share	0.89	Per Share	2.44
Year	2,880.00	Year	1,600.0
Revenue	2,880.00	Revenue	1,600.0
Profits	301.4	Profits	410.1
Per Share	4.18	Per Share	14.1
Year	10,960.0	Year	1,600.0
Revenue	10,960.0	Revenue	1,600.0
Profits	1,030.0	Profits	1,189.2
Per Share	83.7	Per Share	96.8
Consolidated Foods		Koppers Co.	
Fourth Quarter	1976	Fourth Quarter	1976
Revenue	703.4	Revenue	322.3
Profits	20.2	Profits	12.8
Per Share	0.67	Per Share	0.51
Year	1,425.3	Year	1,189.2
Revenue	1,425.3	Revenue	1,189.2
Profits	41.8	Profits	96.8
Per Share	1.39	Per Share	2.67
Corning Glass Works		Standard Oil Indiana*	
Fourth Quarter	1976	Fourth Quarter	1976
Revenue	242.5	Revenue	2,400.0
Profits	19.4	Profits	188.9
Per Share	1.10	Per Share	1.15
Year	1,030.0	Year	12,700.0
Revenue	1,030.0	Revenue	12,700.0
Profits	83.7	Profits	892.0
Per Share	4.74	Per Share	6.09
Cranes Co.		U.S. Steel	
Fourth Quarter	1976	Fourth Quarter	1976
Revenue	2,060.0	Revenue	2,041.6
Profits	93.0	Profits	80.5
Per Share	1.87	Per Share	0.98
Year	8,360.00	Year	8,700.0
Revenue	8,360.00	Revenue	8,700.0
Profits	459.0	Profits	410.3
Per Share	9.30	Per Share	5.03

**U.K. Raises  
Estimate of  
Big Coalfield**

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP-DJ).—The completion of an exploration survey at the Vale of Belvoir coalfield has boosted estimates of its reserves to 500 million tons, making it the largest-known coalfield in Britain, the National Coal Board announced today.

Estimates made last July put reserves at 350 million tons, but further investigation revealed additional reserves sufficient for an annual output "greatly in excess of 3 million tons," the board said.

The coalfield, which covers a 90-square-mile area near Nottingham, in the Midlands, is unlikely to make any substantial contribution to Britain's coal needs before the late 1980s, the board said.

**U.S. Trade  
Deficit Seen  
Up \$2 Billion  
Long Growth Period  
Forecast for Economy**

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. trade deficit is expected to increase this year to \$11 billion from \$9 billion in 1976, according to a projection by the National Foreign Trade Council.

U.S. exports are expected to rise by 12 per cent this year to a total value of \$128 billion, while imports are expected to expand by 13 per cent to \$139 billion.

"It is estimated that the current account for the year will be in balance, contrasted with an estimated deficit of \$500 million in 1976," the council said.

Imports of petroleum and its products are expected to cost the country more than \$40 billion in foreign exchange, an increase of 18 per cent over 1976, the report said.

Meanwhile, the January issue of the Morgan Guaranty Survey is forecasting an extended period of growth for the U.S. economy.

As evidence it cites: Industrial production, which was sharply higher in December for the second straight month and nearly 7 per cent above a year earlier; personal income, which scored its biggest advance in 18 months; retail sales, boosted by record Christmas trade, and housing starts, up 15 per cent from November and 50 per cent above a year earlier.

Other plus factors are a "relatively reassuring" inflation rate of 4.8 per cent, the absence of capacity or bottleneck problems in industry other than the natural gas shortage, and the generally good financial condition of companies.

The Morgan Guaranty commentary also said the government's plan to provide a fiscal stimulus of \$31 billion over a two-year period "can be considered a sort of modest insurance policy against the economy bogging down."

A stimulus on those terms, the bank review suggests, "in itself is not likely to change drastically the course of an economy pushing toward \$2 trillion in size."

**Carter Proposes Eased Taxes****Business Gets  
Credit Option**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—President Carter will propose that businesses be given the option of taking a 12-per-cent investment tax credit—up from the present 10 per cent—or a tax credit related to payroll taxes as part of a package aimed at stimulating the economy, Office of Management and Budget director Bert Lance said today.

Mr. Lance told a press conference that the plan will mean a reduction of \$2.5 billion in business taxes rather than the \$2 billion originally proposed.

Business will have a choice of

taking the investment tax credit or a credit against income taxes equal to 4 per cent of their annual social security payroll tax. Originally, Mr. Carter had proposed a payroll tax credit of 5 per cent but Mr. Lance said that was cut "because of the dollars."

He said the total economic stimulus package, which includes tax rebates and stepped up spending to create jobs, would total

\$15.8 billion this year and \$15.5 billion in 1978.

Originally the administration had said the total cost of the stimulus package would be between \$23 billion and \$30 billion over the next two years.

Mr. Lance said rebates to individuals would total \$11 billion this year. Earlier, Carter advisers had given a range of between \$7 billion and \$11 billion.

Mr. Lance said he hopes Mr. Carter's proposals for the fiscal 1978 budget would be ready sometime this week.

**Critics Heard**

Mr. Lance said critical comments by some businessmen that the Carter tax proposals would not do enough to stimulate investment had "some effect" in the decision to offer the option.

"By giving an option we cover the entire base of the business community, both labor intensive and capital intensive industries," he said.

He added that businesses would have to choose one or the other and then stick with that choice, and both credits would be "more or less" permanent.

"All this is subject to the overall aspect of tax reform," he said, noting that the current 10-per-cent investment credit expires in 1980 and the new 12-per-cent credit would likely be in effect at least that long.

**Late Profit-Taking Reduces  
Price Advance on Big Board**

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (IBT).—New York Stock Exchange prices scored a moderate gain today, helped by strong mid-January sales of new automobiles and word that the Carter administration plans to raise the investment tax credit for business.

Market sentiment also seemed to get a lift from a White House announcement that Mr. Carter plans to send legislation to Congress tomorrow dealing with the shortage of natural gas.

Automotive shares generally posted fractional gains, but only because some late profit-taking trimmed part of the advance in this group and the market in general.

General Motors, which had been up more than a point at one time, showed a net gain of 1/2 at 75 1/8.

The Dow Jones Industrial average rose 2.32 points to 958.92. It was up 5.15 at 3 o'clock.

Gaining issues outnumbered those declining by about 880 to 585 and volume totaled 28.34 million shares compared with 22.89 million yesterday.

IBM fell 1/2 to 270. It

raised the quarterly dividend to \$2.50 a share from \$2.25. Analysts said there appeared to be some disappointment that IBM did not split its stock, which had been the subject of considerable speculation in recent weeks.

Exxon, which reported higher earnings, rose 3/4 to 53. But U.S. Steel fell 1/4 to 45 7/8. The nation's largest steel maker came in with lower profits for the fourth quarter and full year.

Reading & Bates dropped 1 5/8 to 18 1/8. It also reported lower profits.

Watkins-Johnson picked up 1 3/8 to 33 3/8. The firm said its backlog at the end of 1976 was up 80 per cent from a year earlier.

Blue Bell climbed 1 1/8 to 31 3/8 following improved earnings.

Envirotech gained 1 to 33 3/4. It reported higher third quarter profits and said it expected favorable results for the fourth quarter.

Northwest Bancorp moved ahead 1 to 54 3/4. If voted a 100 per cent stock dividend and increased the quarterly dividend.

Consolidated Edison of New York advanced 1/4 to 23 1/8. The utility reported higher earnings and increased the quarterly dividend.

Du Pont gained 1/8 to 128 1/4. Yesterday, it came in with lower profits for the fourth quarter, which seemed in line with earlier company estimates.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced moderately. The Amex index rose 0.38 to 112.42.

**AT&T Trial to Proceed**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—The Supreme Court today declined to block the U.S. District Court from proceeding to trial in the government's massive anti-trust suit against American Telephone & Telegraph.

ATT sought to have the suit assigned to the Federal Communications Commission rather than the federal court.

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Banca Nazionale del Lavoro Banco di Roma Bank of America International Bank Gutwiler, Kurz, Buehler

Bank Leu International Ltd. Bank Mesi & Hope NV Banque Francaise du Commerce Extérieur

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez Banque Louis-Dreyfus Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Maffei

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Banque de l'Union Europeenne Baring Brothers & Co. Bayerische Landesbank

Bayerische Vereinsbank Bergen Bank Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Chase Manhattan Clariden Bank Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft County Bank Credit Commercial de France

Credito Italiano Daiwa Securities (H.K.) Credit Lyonnais Credit Suisse White Weld Creditanstalt-Bankverein

Den norske Creditbank Deutsche Bank AG Deutsche Girozentrale Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab

DG BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank Dillmann, Rend Overseas Corporation Dominion Securities Corporation Harris & Partners

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Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Asia Lazard Brothers & Co., Lazard Freres & Cie

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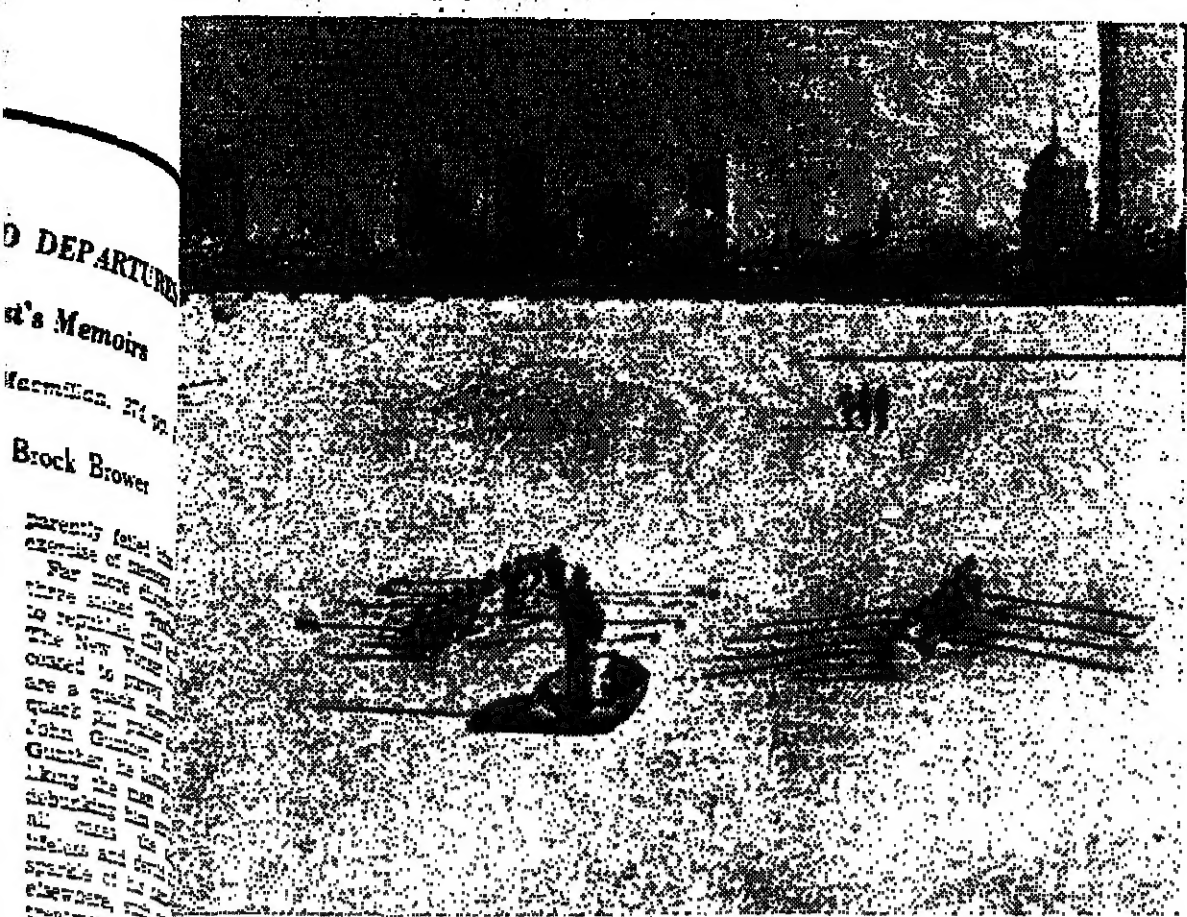
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Kansai-Osaka-Frankft	Kiider, Peabody International Limited	Kjøbenhavn Handelsbank	Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kreditbank N.V.	Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Asia	Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)	Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)	Lazard Frères & Co.	Lehman Brothers Incorporated	LIJCS Asia Limited
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Wako Securities Company Limited	M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.	S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	Wardley Ltd.
Westfälische Landesbank Girozentrale	Westfälische Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Williams, Glyn & Co.	Wood Gundy Limited
Württembergische Kommunal- bank & Co.	Yamaichi International		









**SPORTS ON THE ROCKS**—In Boston, the Boston University crew team, photo above, became a bit tired of indoor training and put their shells on the frozen Charles River and went through the motions while in Parsberg, a village 60 miles from Munich, the Bavarian farmers get their kicks from ski-joring, a form of skiing and horse racing which uses ice as its track. There was no betting on race.



**Light Group Wants Proof of Conteh Defense**

**LONDON, Jan. 25 (Reuters).**—A Council of British amateur athletes today would defend world light-heavyweight champion against Argentine Miguel Conteh. But less than two hours after the World Boxing Council announced that it would not sanction the fight, the council said it would not sanction the fight.

Conteh, troubled for months by a broken hand and also involved in legal tangles with promoters, said at a press conference he would meet Cuello, the WBC challenger, in Mexico City, on March 5.

The stage appeared to be set for a big fight between two of the world's top light-heavyweights. But the WBC said it would not sanction the fight within two days.

We do not recognize as valid a telegram sent by Ray Clarke, secretary of the British Boxing Board of Control about this fight, said WBC president José Arum.

Arum said that if the WBC had received an acceptable response on a contract within two days, he would go ahead with the fight on Feb. 7 to see Conteh.

The WBC originally gave Conteh Jan. 15 to negotiate his deal on a fight with Cuello. In the match went to pursue Arum.

Arum of Top Rank Incorporated said his American company had bought the worldwide rights to the fight. "We think it is very exciting and a very fight and it will be shown in the United States," Arum said.

Goodall and Arum decided to say how much the fight would receive, though it believed Conteh might have been offered \$100,000 (\$170,000) and Cuello about \$30,000.

Goodall, an amusement arcade proprietor, owner and property developer, said the fight would be in the 3,600-seat Liverpool Indoor Stadium.

Conteh said: "It is great to be able to defend my own title in my own home town."

But then Clarke put a damper on proceedings by saying that the WBC had not seen the signed contracts and had not given the go-ahead for the fight.

A two-thirds majority of the WBC executive had to agree to the fight. Clarke said and added that the WBC required to see Conteh's signature on the contract.

No one at the press conference could say how the Italian-based Cuello, who is reported to be in Argentina, could get his signature to the WBC offices in Mexico City before the deadline.

John Conteh

AP.

British Boxer Wins

**LONDON, Jan. 25 (Reuters).**—Charlie Nash, Britain's second-ranked lightweight boxer, stopped American Donny Sennett in the fifth round of a scheduled 10-round fight at the World Sporting Club here last night.

and Norm Van Lier in the backcourt.

The official ballot had Thompson listed as a forward, but he has played primarily in the backcourt.

The Eastern Conference team for the Feb. 13 game in Milwaukee will have Julius Erving and George McGinnis of the Philadelphia 76ers at forward, Bob McAdoo of the Knicks at center and Pete Maravich of the New Orleans Jazz and Doug Collins of Philadelphia as guards.

The statistics in favor of the selection of Abdul-Jabbar as the starting center are these:

The 7-foot-3-inch star has led the Lakers, picked for last in the Pacific Division, into first place.

He is second in scoring (27.1 points), tops in field-goal percentage (.588), second in rebounding (14.8) and second in blocked shots (3.16).

By comparison, Isel is averaging 22.5 points and is eighth in field-goal percentage (.533). His name does not appear in any of the other categories.

Walton is the main reason for the turnaround of the Trail Blazers. He leads the league in rebounding (15.8) and blocked shots (3.29). Portland trails the Lakers by percentage points after finishing out of the playoffs last season.

Bobby Jones and David Thompson of the Nuggets join Isel as the starting frontcourt with Paul Westphal of the Phoenix Suns

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## Proell 3d in Downhill Habersatter Too Fast For Women's Ski Beat

**MONTANA, Switz., Jan. 25.**—Skiing faster than she's ever done before, Brigitte Totschnig-Habersatter of Austria won her third World Cup downhill race this season.

Habersatter sped down the national downhill track which up to now was reserved for men in 1 minute 28.73 seconds for an average speed of 63 miles an hour.

"I've never gone that fast in my life," she said afterwards. "It's a speed track."

Habersatter beat West Germany's Evi Mittermaier, younger sister of Rudi, who is now retired, by just 17 hundredths of a second. Annemarie Proell-Moser, who has three downhill victories this season, placed third.

But Switzerland's slalom ace Lise-Marie Morerod kept her overall lead in World Cup standings. She was far behind in the downhill but has a chance to pick up points in the slalom to-morrow as well as combined points and increase her lead in the standings over Proell-Moser.

Morerod has 165 points while Proell-Moser moved up to 157 points. Habersatter's victory in the downhill gave her 146 points.

On the super-fast course, the swiftest hit top speeds of 74 mph. Habersatter said she "was not scared at all" after coming down the 2,420-meter-long (a mile and a half) track with a vertical drop of 100 meters.

The course, prepared at a cost of 600,000 Swiss francs (\$249,000), starts off with a long schuss, leading into a wooded part with few bends and one sharp turn before a short final schuss where even the best had to fight to keep on the track.

Racing experts describe it as a test of courage and stamina requiring total control of skis, without letup—there are no flat stretches as in most other downhill tracks—and a crouched position from start to finish.

"I just couldn't keep the ideal line at that speed," Habersatter, 22, said. "But all went well, and I am really happy."

Made-Theres Nadig of Switzerland, who was fourth, had thousands of spectators fascinated when she was almost carried off the course in that last turn but kept on the track with an acrobatic feat. Fighting for balance and barely keeping off the deep snow on the side of the course, she managed a wide turn into the finish line after twisting around on her left ski, the other high up in the air, its tip pointing backward over her right shoulder. "I knew I wasn't doing too well, I thought I had to make a good show at the end," she said and smiled.

Irene Apple, another West German girl, finished fifth in 1:29.96. Like most of the 46 competitors from 17 countries, she said the

hard and fast snow made it almost impossible to keep a good line.

Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein, who was sixth, said, "It was a good thing I did not realize the snow was that fast today. Had I known it, I simply would not have started." She too was carried wide in the last turn and barely managed to keep on the course.

Sue Patterson, 20, was the top American to finish in the top 10, coming in eighth.

"It was a race to my liking," Sue said. "Fast and a lot of

every device they can be as good as they can. They're training harder. They're finally accepted this in their minds as a personal challenge."

"They're stretching, exercising, even lifting a few weights. I would suppose, and working harder on the court. Their diets are probably better, too. And they're also thinking better, getting control of the mental aspect of the game."

After a wait of nearly a decade, a new crop of young stars is whipping up some excitement on the women's circuit, and Wade, 44, is one of the "old ladies" on the tour, says about time.

"They are not enough good players between the ages of 22 and 30," she said. "That's crazy."

But now everybody's using

## Wade Says Women Are Finally in Shape

By Robin Herman

**VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Jan. 25 (NYT).**—Unable to ignore any longer a general financial weakening throughout the circuit, the National Hockey League opened its annual meetings here yesterday with somber talk of realignment of the teams and a fear that the Cleveland franchise might have to fold.

There also were suggestions by some NHL officials that might open the way for merger with the World Hockey Association or, at least, for the first time, consideration of such a merger.

The NHL finance committee examined the plight of the Cleveland Barons franchise, formerly the California Golden Seals, which is dying in the barren fields between Akron and Cleveland, drawing an average of 5,000 people a game. Although in the past the NHL has been willing to aid struggling franchises by deferring their payments to the league (as when the Seals were faltering in California), such financial support is "not practical," said Bill Torrey, general manager of the New York Islanders, expressing a general sentiment.

Other franchises still in immediate difficulty are the Atlanta Flames and the Pittsburgh Penguins.

With attendance down all over the league, governors and players were speaking of realignment plans.

"We have to build the rivalry," said Bobby Bowman, coach of the Canadian and of the Wales Conference all-star team in tonight's all-star game against the Campbell Conference. "Even among weaker teams there are some existing rivalries, like that between St. Louis and Minnesota."

"You give people in St. Louis a choice between Minnesota and say, Toronto, which is probably a better club, and they'd rather see Minnesota. So give them Minnesota."

The strongest divisional rivalries are in the Patrick Division, where Philadelphia, the Islanders, Atlanta and the New York Rangers are fighting so hard that each of their divisional games assumes importance.

However, suggestions for realignment have included dismantling the four-division system in favor of a two-tier system, such as used in the British Soccer League. Other general managers would like to see the conference preserved but the divisions dismantled.

The NHL thus far has been adamant in its refusal to consider merger with the WHA, and last season signed a five-year

## Turning Over An Old Leaf

**ETON, England, Jan. 25 (UPI).**—One of the oldest and most eccentric games may have to change its rules—because of a tree.

Officials at Eton College said today the tree used as a goal in the Eton wall game may have to be felled because it has Dutch elm disease.

For more than 250 years, the tree has been used as a goal at one end of the field. At the other end a door is used. Some critics, however, say the tree might not be missed. The last time a "goal" was scored on it was in 1904.

There should be a dozen or more. First there was Billy Jean (King) and Margaret (Court) and that group. Then my group came along right afterward. Then nobody."

But lately a new supergroup in their teens and early 20s—with Chris Evert as the star leader—has emerged to challenge the veterans.

"It's about time it happened," said Wade. "By rights we (veterans) shouldn't be doing so well."

Wade agreed with speculation that many of the best women players in the late 1960s and early '70s were Australians who got married and saw their prospects suffer from a lack of women's liberation in that country.

Virginia called Sue Barker "absolutely" the best prospect to come out of England since she took over as the queen of British tennis. Barker lost in the latest Virginia Slims final to Martina Navratilova, another leader of the younger brigade.

Wade was critical of the United States for pouring millions of dollars into facilities and equipment without getting much return in the way of world stars.

"This country isn't producing the amount of good players it should," she said. "By rights they should be coming out of every crack in the wall. But instead the talent seems to be coming out of the more primitive backgrounds (like Eastern European countries)."

She said most American players have all the advantages but not the desire to be great.

agreement with the NHL players precluding a merger in exchange for a compensation clause that in some ways restricts the free agency of players.

But some governors are proposing at these meetings a few changes in the owner-player agreement, changes that would at least open the option of including the WHA in future plans.

As it stands now, the NHL players would have to approve or disapprove a merger.

"We're willing to listen to all proposals," said Lou Nanne, vice-president of the NHL Players' Association. "But we're not going to give up anything. We're just interested in keeping the most jobs open for hockey players."

Were the NHL players to agree to consider merger, they would probably ask for the dropping of the NHL compensation clause, thus allowing them to operate truly as free agents, such as those in baseball.

## Russian Leading European Skating

**HELSINKI, Jan. 25 (Reuters).**—Russian Vladimir Kovalev, the favorite for the men's title in the European figure skating championships here, led after today's compulsory figures.

He was followed by East German Jan Hoffmann, while Finland's Pekka Leskinen provided the day's surprise by taking third spot.

Leskinen, a leading contender here, finished seventh. He is expected to improve in the short program and the free skating sessions tomorrow and Thursday.

Kovalev was runner-up to European, world and Olympic champion. He led today's program in a strong position to ward off the expected challenges from Hoffmann, Kovalev and Russian Yuri Ovchinnikov—who also did well to finish fourth today.

## College Basketball

**RANK**

Columbia 52, Fordham 77, Connecticut 57, Boston U. 55, Geo. Wash. 104, Brandeis 85, Hofstra 89, Iowa 88.

Loyola (Md.) 82, American U. 79, Maine 34, New Hampshire 63, Manhattan 68, St. Francis (NY) 63, NY State 54, Colgate 53, Providence 68, Canisius 69, Syracuse 82, Buffalo 71, Tulsa 82, MIT 89.

South

Alabama 72, Georgia 74, Austin Peay 63, Middle Tenn. 62, Furman 100, East Carolina 88, John St. 88, Wake Forest 83, Kentucky 100, Mississippi 72, Loyola-New Orleans 107, N.C.-Asheville 83, Louisville 107, Long Island U. 63, Murray St. 88, Western Ky. 67 (1st), Randolph Macon 79, Mt. St. Mary's 62.

Tennessee 58, Miss. St. 59, Tulane 100, Texas Christian 82, Vanderbilt 68, LSU 87.

Vill. 102, Cent. Western 67, Wm. & Mary 61, Citadel 63.

Midwest

Bellarmine 75, E. Illinois 77, DePaul 82, Bradley 74, Illinois 77, Northwestern 68, Michigan 82, Ohio St. 81, Minnesota 76, Michigan St. 70, Purdue 81, Wisconsin 71, St. Francis 80, Niles 78.

Southwest

Arkansas 77, Texas A. & M. 68, Houston 111, Baylor 88, Oral Roberts 67, West Texas 67, Pan American 82, Baptist 77, Texas Tech 88, SMU 57, Texas 74, Rice 68.

NBA Scoring

Maravich, N.O. 428, 280, 1,554, 29.5

Abdul-Jabbar, L.A. 487, 138, 1,159, 21.1

Erving, Ind. 487, 137, 21.1

Lauder, Det. 459, 177, 1,068, 23.5

Thompson, Det. 398, 246, 1,043, 24.3

McAdoo, Phila. 321, 181, 923, 22.5

Tunnicliffe, Bos. 320, 174, 904, 22.9

Gervin, S.A. 307, 244, 1,018, 23.6

Isel, Denver 303, 222, 945, 23.5

Bayes, Wash. 303, 204, 908, 22.5

## Dibbs Ousts Laver Nastase Rallies to Gain In U.S. Indoor Tennis

**PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25 (AP).**—Third-seeded Ili Nastase overcame a challenge by Italy's Corrado Barazzutti, 4-6, 6-0, 6-3, in the first round of the \$200,000 U.S. pro indoor tennis championship last night.

Barazzutti played smart, attacking tennis in winning the first set after trailing 3-4. However, Nastase, hitting with power and scoring service aces, made a comeback and took nine straight games to lead 3-0 in the third set. The Italian tied it up, but the Romanian recovered to take

the last three games and the match.

Seventh-seeded Eddie Dibbs of the United States, eliminated Australia's Rod Laver, 4-6, 6-0, 6-1. Laver had won the title here four times but was eliminated in the first round in 1975.

Dibbs, who earned \$239,821 last year and once served as a ball-boy for a Laver match in Florida, turned the match around by winning nine straight games after losing the first set.

In other first-round matches, Vitas Gerulaitis, seeded 15th, beat fellow-American Butch Wells, 6-3, 6-2.

Cliff Drysdale, of South Africa, beat Charlie Pasarell, of Puerto Rico, who twice won the title here, 6-3, 6-4; Sherwood Stewart, best fellow-American Pat Dupre, 6-4, 6-4; Bernie McKittrick, South Africa, ousted Jeri Hřebec, of Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 3-6, 7-5.

Sixth-seeded Harold Solomon made his way into the second round with a 6-4, 6-4 victory over fellow-American Jim Delaney.

Russian Gain

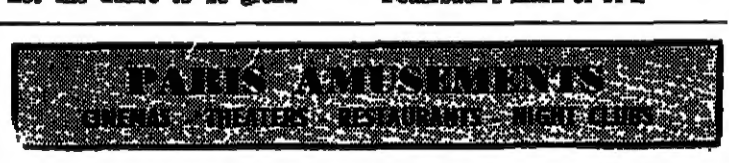
**BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Jan. 25 (UPI).**—Olga Morozova of the Soviet Union didn't decide until late yesterday to play her first round match because her opponent was South African Marius Kruger, then took the court and won, 7-5, 7-3, in the first round of a \$100,000 Virginia Slims tournament.

In the past, Soviet players and teams have refused to play South Africans because of political considerations.

Wilkens Sets Mark  
For Indoor Discus

**MOSCOW, Idaho, Jan. 25 (UPI).**—Olympic champion Mac Wilkins of the United States has hurled the discus 205 feet, 1 inch for a world indoor record in the Vandal invitation indoor track and field meet. The discus throw rarely is staged indoors because of the limited size of most arenas.

Wilkins, who has also been competing in the shotput this winter, also won that event easily with a heave of 64-10 3/4. He bettered fellow Olympian Al Feuerbach's mark of 64-1.



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